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Art

THE FRONT PAGE

Sounding the Keynote

THE task which lies before those who have the economic reconstruction of the world in their hands could not have been more exactly stated than by Mr. Abbott in his opening speech at Washington. "Just as the United Kingdom must re-examine her economic policies to determine whether they are appropriate to her international position, so must the United States re-examine her economic policies to determine whether they are appropriate." That is the whole essence of the situation.

The difficulty lies largely in the fact that the United Kingdom is a fairly homogeneous and compact country which is not unused to adjusting her economic policies to her international position (she has perhaps never done less of it than during the past few years), while the United States, whose re-examination is now the more important of the two, is an excessively mixed economy with very diverse interests in different areas, and quite unaccustomed to adjusting her economic policies by any other method than that of log-rolling in Congress committees. It will, one fears, be extremely difficult to induce the American legislators to act, or at least to act adequately, promptly and effectively, on the recommendation of Mr. Abbott; and the United Kingdom can only act to a limited degree and with limited effect.

Getting Out Dollars

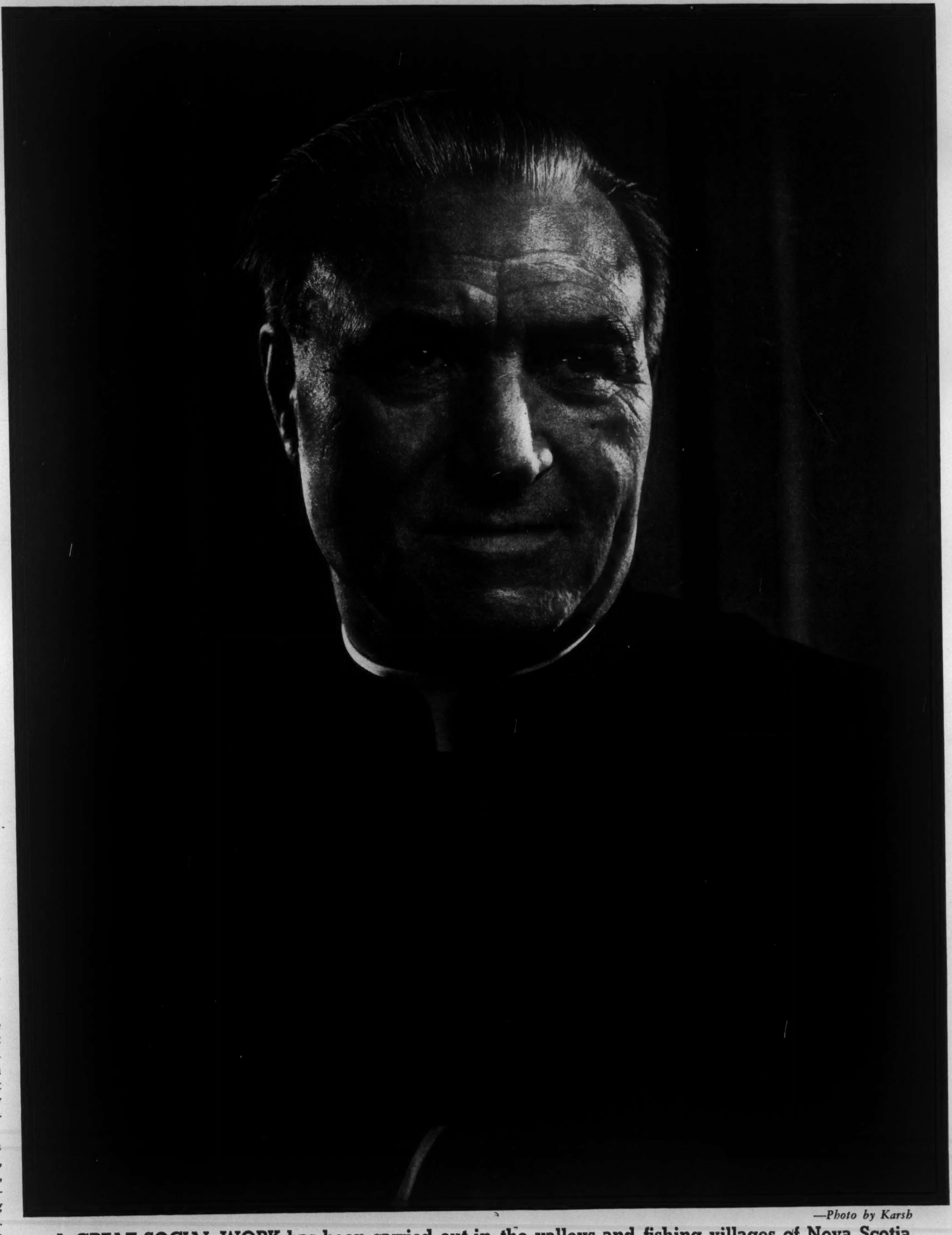
THE action which is called for from the United States, it must be remembered, is not confined to a change of policy towards Britain; that indeed may be a minor element in the situation. What is needed is a general trade policy which will make it easier for all the world outside of the United States to acquire United States dollars in normal and voluntary exchange for goods, services and securities. The last-named item has been discussed at some length, and there seems as we go to press to be good reason to anticipate a strong effort to encourage American investment abroad, which means the exchange of American dollars for foreign securities or promises-to-pay. For the long run this is perhaps the least satisfactory way of dealing with the problem; but for the short run it is by far the easiest to put in operation. No matter what is done about tariffs and import regulations, the United States will not rapidly learn to consume more non-American goods or to use more non-American services, whether marine or financial. But very large amounts of American dollars can be made available in the outside world by American capital investments, if not offset by equivalent amounts of sales of American machinery which would not have been made without the investments; and it is most refreshing to hear suggestions that this may be done through the channel of private investment.

Canada, one may anticipate, should be a large recipient of these investment movements, but it may be hoped that India and Pakistan, along with a number of the countries envisaged in President Truman's policy of aiding under-developed areas, will also participate. The process of such investment will become easier as it goes on. The present awkward and obstructive economic relations between many of these nations, which are a serious handicap in the designing of projects for new capital undertakings, are themselves mainly the result of the squabble to obtain U.S. dollars, and will diminish as fast as the shortage of those dollars is itself diminished.

The Arthur Papers

THE Toronto Public Library is continuing the publication of the extremely valuable and interesting "Arthur Papers" — the correspondence, mainly private or semi-private,

(*Continued on Page Five*)



—*Photo by Karsh*

A GREAT SOCIAL WORK has been carried out in the valleys and fishing villages of Nova Scotia by Dr. M. M. Coady, of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish. See the story on pages 6 and 7.

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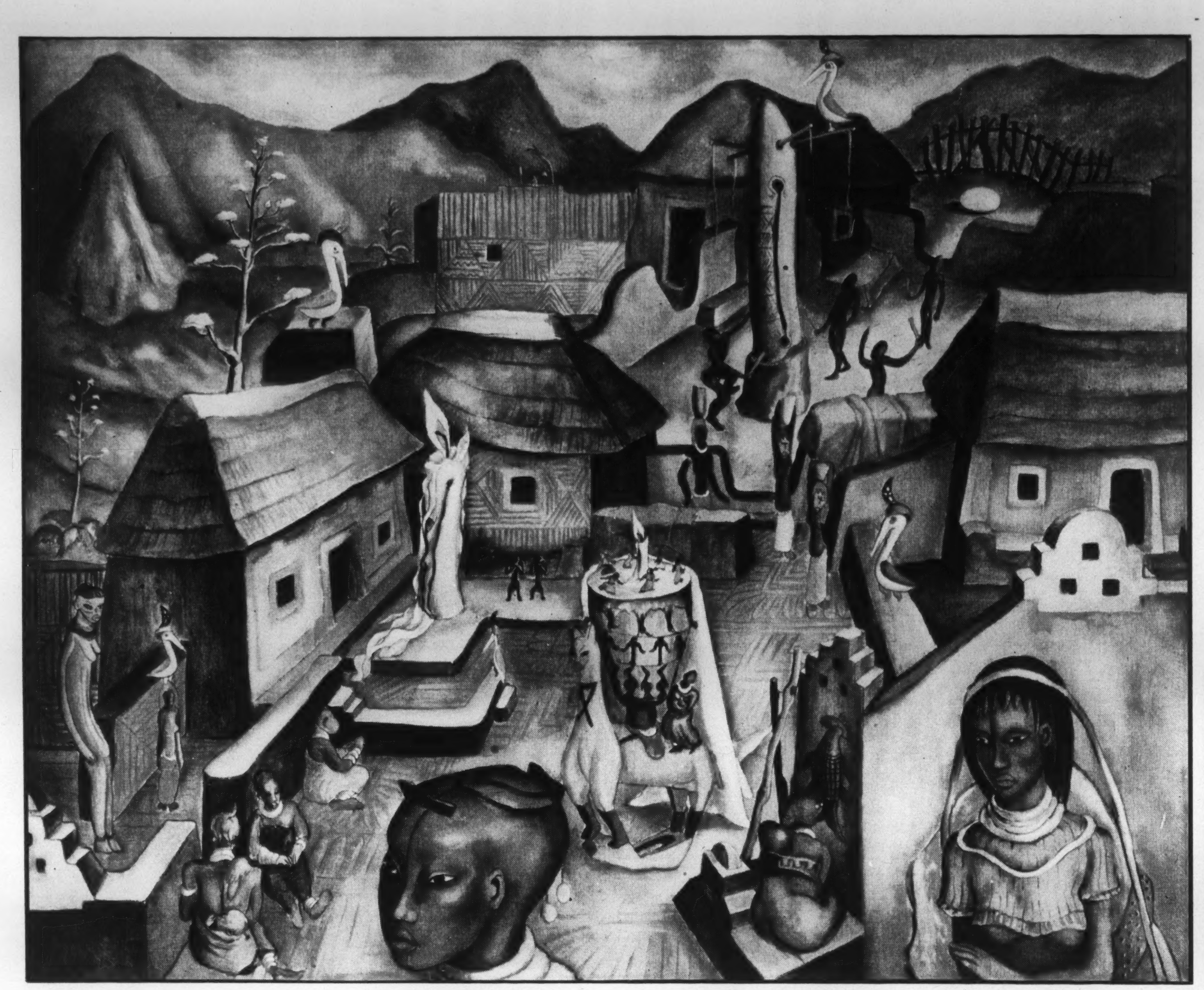
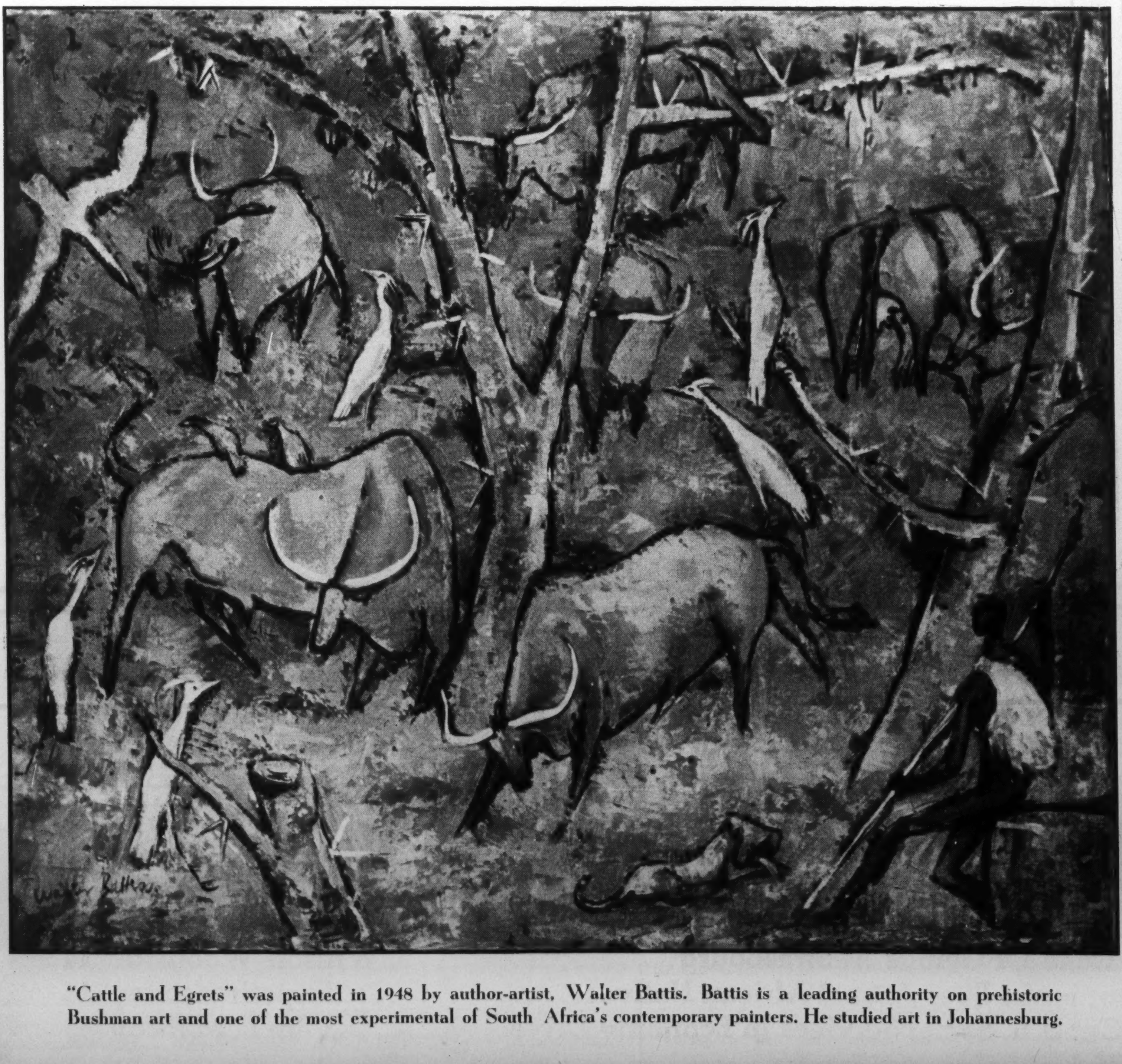
SOUTH AFRICA SPEAKS THROUGH ART

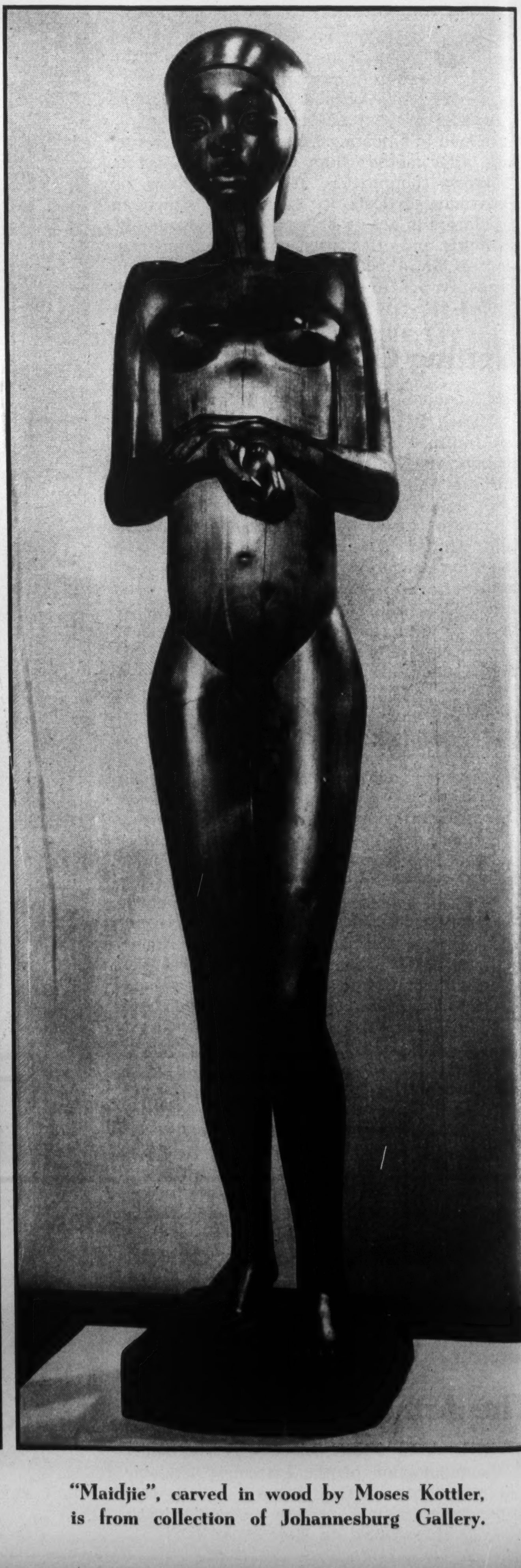
By Paul Duval



Alexis Preller, South African artist, painted this canvas entitled "The Kraal". The picture is from an exhibition of contemporary South African paintings now touring this Continent. Thirty-nine year old Preller was born in Pretoria.



"Cattle and Egrets" was painted in 1948 by author-artist, Walter Battis. Battis is a leading authority on prehistoric Bushman art and one of the most experimental of South Africa's contemporary painters. He studied art in Johannesburg.



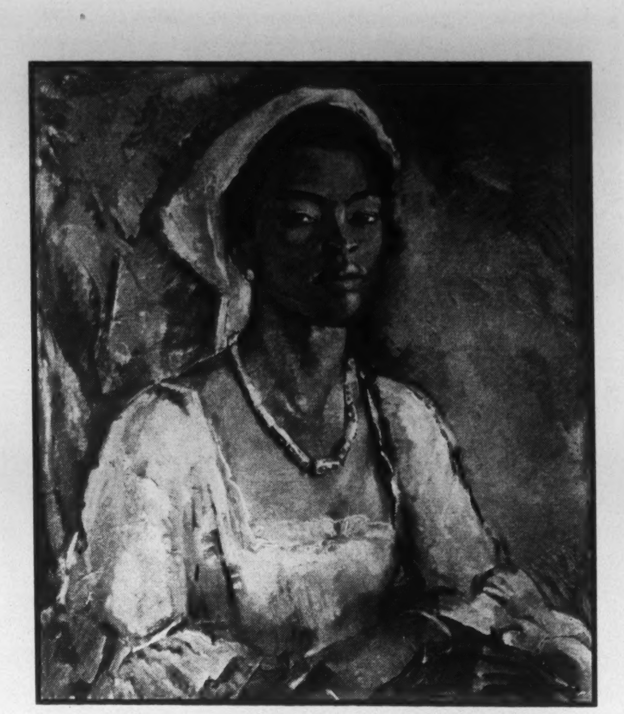
"Maidjie", carved in wood by Moses Kottler, is from collection of Johannesburg Gallery.

SOUTH AFRICAN art today presents an aesthetic variation of the childhood game of "turn-about." The primitive art forms of the Dark Continent which had such a major impact upon the development of modern European painting during this century are being returned as sophisticated influences upon contemporary South African painters. Welded into the western traditions of fine art, the simplified rhythms of negro art have come home to the land of their birth via European immigrant artists and Paris-trained, Cape-born painters.

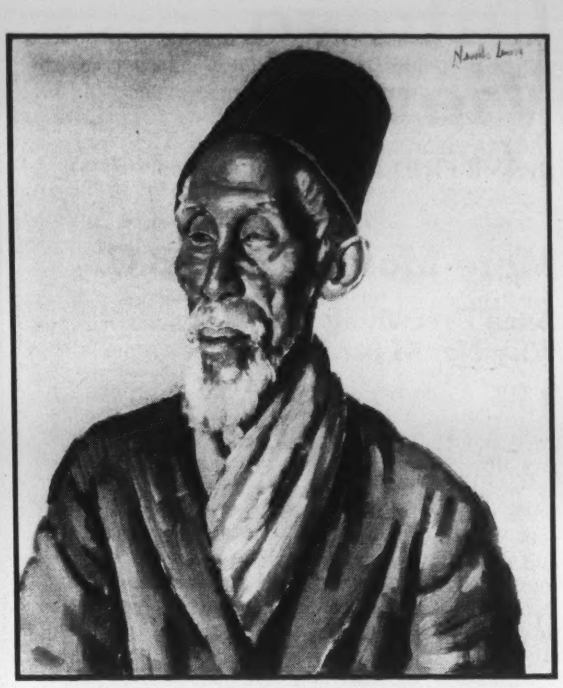
Like the present-day art of all Commonwealth countries, South African art is the product of the tensions set up by the meeting of centuries-old European traditions with an utterly foreign geographical face and indigenous art forms.

In South Africa, contemporary art varies from the decorative realism of sixty-four year old Jacob Pierneef to the surrealist-inspired canvases of thirty-eight year old Alexis Preller. Preller and scholarly Walter Battis are probably the most experimental of the Cape's present-day painters; both are members of the "New Group" which, more than any other single thing, has encouraged South Africa's artists to experiment and search out idioms of their own and expressive of their own society and land. Among the more outstanding members of the "New Group" are Jean Weltz, noted for his brisk still-lifes; Anton Hendriks, painter of sensitive portraits; and Nerine Desmond, who has established a reputation in the Cape for her murals.

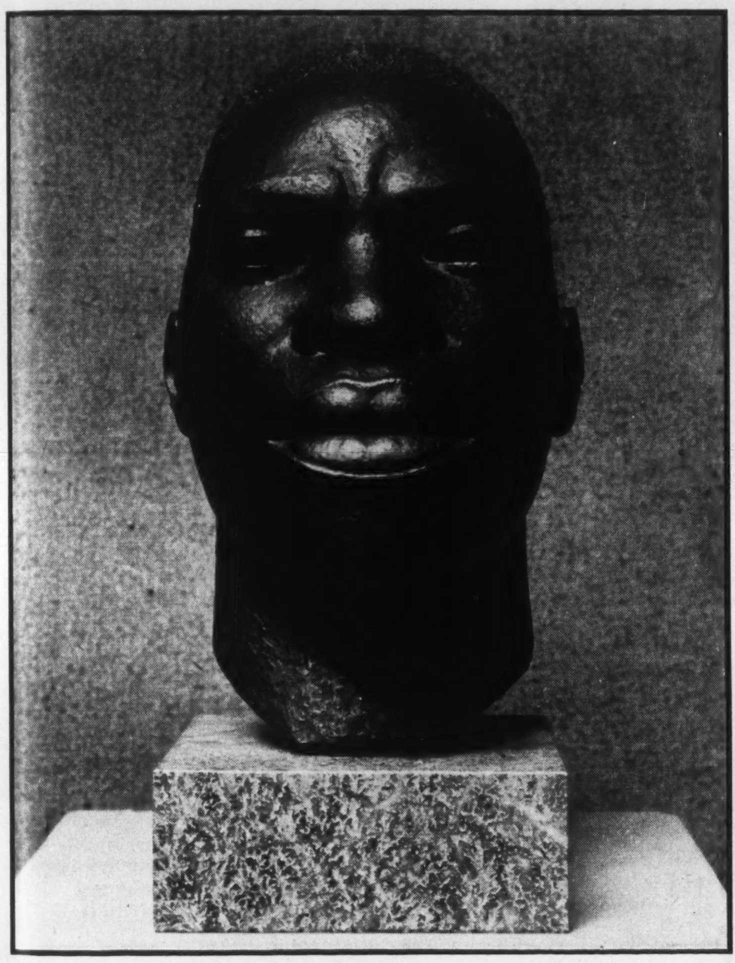
IN at least one major sense, the future vitality of South African art is intimately concerned with her sociological problems. Seven out of every ten persons in the Union of South Africa are native-born negroes. It would seem likely that these natives would be able to add much to the strength and validity of the country's art. It comes as a surprise, then, that, out of fifty-three artists included in the travelling exhibition "South African Art" only *one* is a native. At that, the Bantu artist, Gerard Sekoto, is self-taught. His paintings have been done mostly in the Colored quarters of Cape Town and Pretoria. He left the land of his birth not long ago to paint in Paris, where, recently, he attempted to commit suicide. It would be idle to speculate as to the larger significance of this act, if any. But it is a graphic reminder that in South Africa, as elsewhere, art and community life are being drawn gradually and steadily closer together.



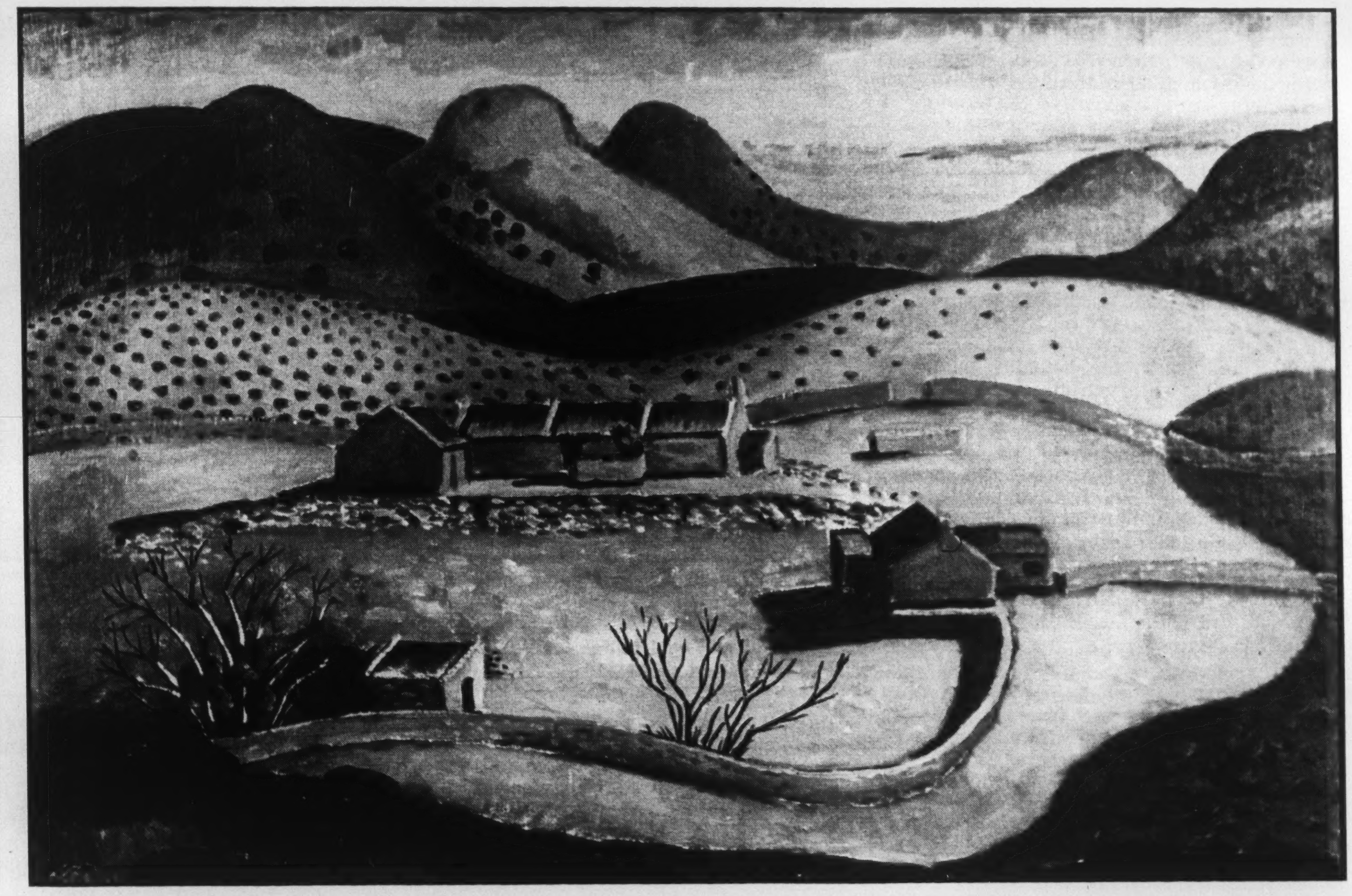
"Coloured Girl" is by Anton Hendriks, Director of Johannesburg Art Gallery.



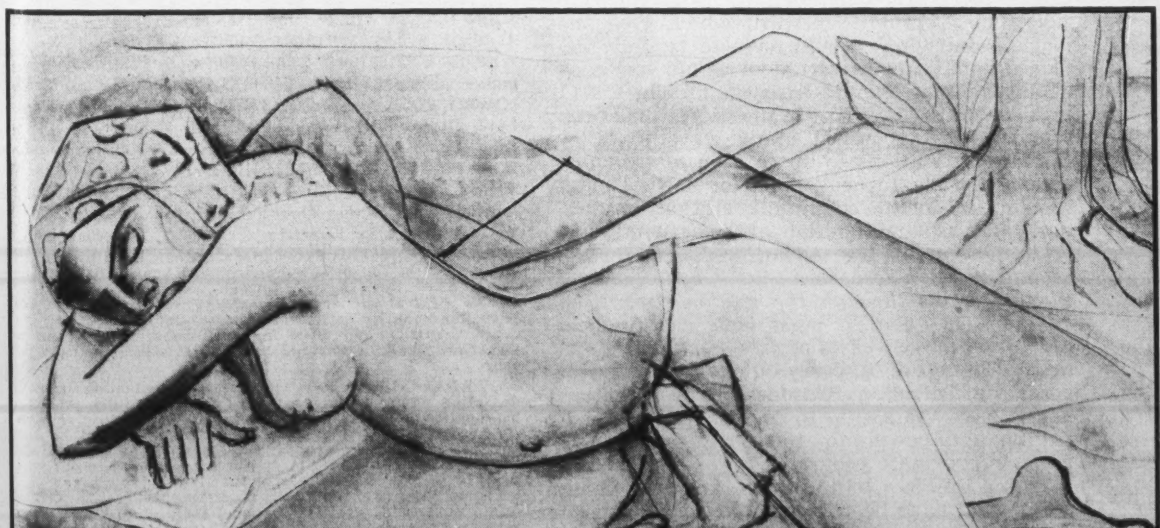
A Capetown war-artist, Neville Lewis, painted boldly executed "Blind Malay".



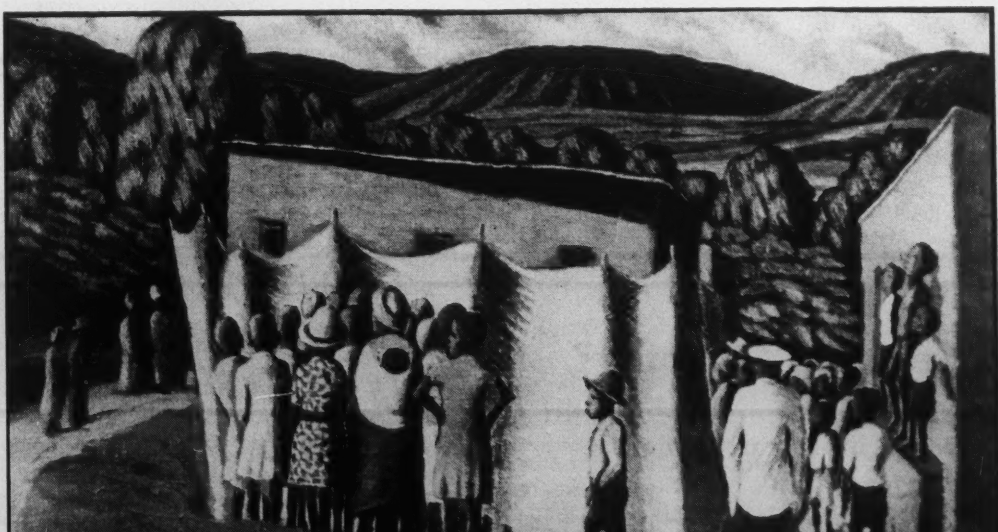
One of South Africa's leading sculptors is Willem de Sanderes Hendrikz who modelled bronze "Native's Head."



"Deserted Karoo Farm" is typical of decorative work by Le Roux Smith Le Roux. Le Roux designed murals for luxury liner Queen Elizabeth and many important public buildings throughout South Africa. He directs Pretoria Art Centre.



Antwerp-born Maurice Van Essche did watercolor, "Native Woman Sleeping". Van Essche studied in Brussels and Paris and is Principal of Continental Art School, Cape Town.



Self-taught native artist, Gerard Sekoto, painted this canvas titled "Sixpence A Door". Sekoto is living and exhibiting in Paris at present time.

Ottawa View

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

More Money For C.B.C.

Since Everything Else Is Up, Why Not $4 Radio Licence?

THE Canadian Broadcasting Corporation made out a very strong case (in its appearance before the Massey Commission) against any interference with its present powers, such as would be introduced by the creation of a third body, similar in authority to the Transport Board, to adjudicate between the C.B.C. and the private broadcasters. Despite the resourceful and even valiant appearance of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters before the Commission at the same session, I personally shall be greatly surprised if the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences brings down any recommendations which would tend to weaken the authority which the C.B.C. now possesses in the national field of broadcasting.

The C.B.C. in the same brief and in its oral presentation made out what I thought was an unanswerable case for *some* augmentation of its funds. But they fell far short of showing that a $5 annual licence fee was essential. The public reaction against the idea, the fact that the Progressive Conservative party adopted a platform plank in favor of cancelling it altogether, the absence of such a fee across the line, the inability of a considerable part of the country to tune in to C.B.C. stations, the present difficulty of collecting more than 80 to 85 per cent of the licences due, and the certainty that any serious increase would encourage further dodging—all these considerations tell against a jump from $2.50 to $5.00.

If the latter sum was mentioned in a bargaining spirit, with the idea that after mild rebellion against $5 the listening public will accept a $4 fee with considerable relief, then I suspect that the public psychology was misjudged by the Board of Governors. An increase to $3.65 (a cent a day) or to $4 would have aroused much less opposition; and it could be much more effectively defended or "sold" to the Canadian public. The fee originally was $2 in 1932: and everybody takes it for granted that a sum between $3.50 and $4 is required today to buy what $2 bought in 1932. An increase of that sort could be represented as an adjustment of the fee to the current cost-of-living index.

There are about two million persons liable for the annual fee (about three million radios in Canada, but many homes have two, three and four radios); and if it were fully collected this would give the C.B.C. nearly $8,000,000 from licence fees alone. If to this was added $1,500,000 from commercial sources (a sum well below recent receipts) the corporation would have a total income of $9,500,000. Since they got along some way with $5,500,000 as recently as the fiscal year 1944-45, this additional sum ought to offer considerable scope for expansion.

All this should not obscure the primary point: the C.B.C. needs more money; either the licence fee must be raised, or some other means devised of increasing its income without placing it under party influence or undue government supervision. It is already operating at a deficit: its activities are being gravely hampered by shortage of funds; and until such time as financial relief is forthcoming its service will tend to deteriorate. The licence fee at $2.50 makes government radio in Canada just about the cheapest service the consumer gets anywhere. It would still be cheap at $5, but for political and psychological reasons, as listed above, something between $2.50 and $5 would be a wiser figure.

•

A Separate Authority?

C.B.C. Makes Strong Case Against Proposals By Private Stations

THE C.B.C. faced boldly up to the proposal, which has been persistently advocated by private broadcasting interests in Canada, that a separate regulatory body or authority should be created, to which both the private broadcasting stations and the C.B.C. should yield in the settlement of differences between them. Indeed, the C.B.C. went on the offensive, and reminded the commission, the private broadcasters and the general public, of a little recent history. When the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation was established it was given power to take over all private stations. "And," adds the brief, "it was envisaged that it would do so. (See report of 1936 Parliamentary Committee)."

As though in refutation of any charge that the C.B.C. had used such power and opportunity in an unfair way, the C.B.C. went on to recite how there had been 68 private stations in 1936, how the C.B.C. had recommended since then the establishment of 65 more, that "many private stations had done exceedingly well financially in the last thirteen years," and that in 1948-49 affiliated private stations had received $1,172,000 through C.B.C. network operations, "as well as a daily supply of programs."

The C.B.C. brief attacks from a number of angles the proposal that private stations should be allowed to set up their own national or regional networks. Such networks would work only if stations were withdrawn from the networks of the present national system, the already inadequate revenues of the C.B.C. would be further impaired, as would its service in some areas, the national system would be driven by competition into a more commercial approach, the control of a private network would give a private person or persons immense power without direct responsibility to parliament, and private networks would almost inevitably be drawn into strong U.S. influences. Such are the main points in this section of the brief.

•

A Strong C.B.C. Point

National System Must Be Assured Of Access To All Channels

FOR those who, like myself, have been wondering whether there was not something to be said on behalf of a referee to adjudicate differences between the private stations and the C.B.C. there are a number of practical considerations brought forward which give one pause; and which would have to be fully explored before any government would feel easy about changing the present system. The C.B.C. brief puts it this way: "In practice, it has been found advantageous in many ways to allow community stations to operate on many channels necessary for coverage for the national system, and for the community stations in question to act as partial outlets of the national service in these areas. *But the national system must be in a position to assure that it has access to such channels through the stations operating on them. In effect, it must have coordinating control on the activities of such community stations.* Therefore, to carry out its national purpose, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has to have the ability to coordinate all broadcasting, with powers to control network connections and regulate programs."

To me this is a telling point, and one which might well have been given a great deal more publicity in earlier stages of the controversy between the C.B.C. and private broadcasting stations. If the C.B.C. can satisfy the people and the government that the high task it has been given to do would be seriously handicapped by the introduction of an outside regulatory body, then changes will only be made when there are transcending reasons brought forward which overshadow this important consideration. And it is doubtful whether anything so far advanced by private broadcasting stations is in this transcending category. A great many private stations are doing very nicely as it is, and some of them on a minimum of community service.

RECIPROCATION

WHAT matters most we're often late to cherish,
What matters least we're often quick to praise,
And dear things count for little till they perish
Though grief, once they are gone, no love repays.
Wherefore let Hell and Heaven wait, let duty
Urgent and frivolous alike abide
Until some friend obscure, whose warmth and beauty
Too long has graced you thankless, may take pride
In knowing you: Give back each kindly word,
Give back each helping gesture and each smile,
Return each cheerful greeting you have heard
And try YOUR hand at "giving" for awhile—
Thus should all dear things find their due respect
And not be left to suffer from neglect.

JAMES PENN

—*United Nations Photo*

LEADS BEST HOPE? Many world leaders in science and culture believe that U.N.E.S.C.O.'s effort to spread understanding among the peoples of the world represents one of the best hopes for peace. Succeeding Julian Huxley as director this year is Jaime Torres Bodet, Mexico. Absence of Communist states smooths U.N.E.S.CO.'s operation.

Passing Show

THE expedition to Mount Ararat did not get Noah's Ark, but it did very nearly get Stalin's goat.

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The Winnipeg *Free Press* wants a convention of Manitoba Liberal Progressives. There have already been conventions of Progressive Conservatives and of Labor Progressives, so that the C.C.F. seems to be the only non-Progressive party left.

•

"The outcome of the next war will be decided in the first month of hostilities," says a Canadian industrial defence expert, who may have been reading what was said in 1914 and 1939.

•

Montreal streetcar fares have been increased, and Toronto remains almost the only city in Canada with the old fares unchanged. Is it any wonder they all hate Toronto?

•

What's in a Name?

"In the matter of the bankruptcy of Efficient Enterprises Ltd., Montreal, Quebec."

—heading of a legal notice in Montreal *Star*. Too efficient, or too enterprising?

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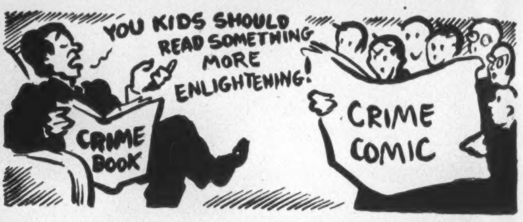
The number of people who want a moral and spiritual revival is much greater than the number of those who want to be morally and spiritually revived.


YOU KIDS SHOULD READ SOMETHING MORE ENLIGHTENING!
CRIME BOOK
CRIME COMIC

•

Washington is the modern Canossa; all the penitents go there.

•

The Chinese Nationalists decided a month or two ago (they have been busy) that the 2,500th anniversary of the birth of Confucius was on September 3, but the Chinese Communists dedeclined to observe it. To them the first Chinese philosopher was Karl Marx.

•

Who says the good old times are gone? In London, England, 500 men are still regularly employed turning street lights on and off again every night!

•

The way some people talk about Socialism in Canada you can't tell whether it's receding or re-seeding.

•

Lucy says more women seem to want a home permanent than a permanent home.

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The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

of Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada in the critical years 1838-41, and the third instalment, covering most of 1839 and largely concerned with the Durham Report, has just appeared in its temporary paper covers, (University of Toronto Press, $1). This period in Canadian history has for many years been seen so exclusively through the eyes of Lord Durham, that Arthur has come to be regarded as a stern and ruthless, not to say cruel, upholder of authority against well-meaning but misguided patriots. This correspondence will at least make clear the extreme difficulty of Arthur's position, and the conviction under which he acted, that large disorderly elements in the neighboring States were only too ready to take advantage of any indications of undue leniency to either domestic rebels or foreign invaders.

In 1839 there were people who thought him too lenient as well as those who thought him too severe. In a letter to the British envoy at Washington, H. S. Fox, he defends himself for having "felt it a duty to extend mercy to the younger culprits" in the '38 raids from the United States because "so many of these poor wretches were killed at Prescott — so many more at Windsor". Nowhere is his language that of a bloodthirsty man; but it is true that his most intimate correspondents were Family Compact people and were deeply afraid that a republican form of government might be set up in Canada with American support. It was a not wholly unjustified apprehension.

What of the Senate?

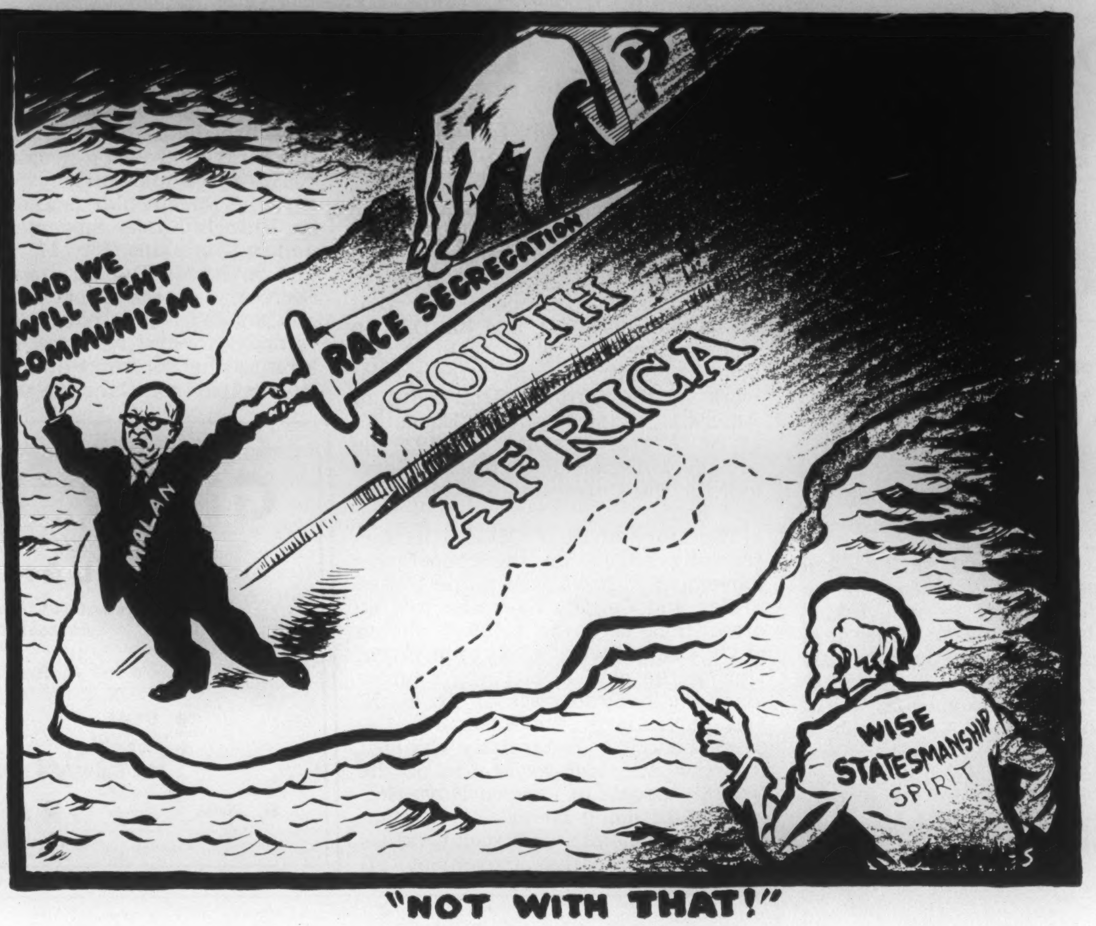
IT IS now evident that Mr. St. Laurent is not particularly concerned about the fact that the Senate is becoming a completely one-party chamber, which it would be practically impossible to defend in the event of any sharp conflict arising between it and the elected House. He may feel that as soon as some acceptable method of procedure for the amendment of the constitution is arrived at—which he clearly thinks must be in the fairly near future—the Senate in its present form will be abolished anyhow, and some other type of Upper House substituted for it, and in this he may be entirely right. And if the Senate is doomed anyhow there may be no particular harm in filling it with Liberal partisans who are entitled to their reward. On any other assumption that procedure seems to us pretty dangerous.

The democratic system is so easily rendered unworkable, if its machinery once gets into the hands of people who are not concerned to keep it working democratically, that the continued existence of an Upper House which can at least delay any unduly radical proposals until the electors have had a chance to pronounce on them seems to us to be absolutely essential. Every new appointment of a Liberal henchman to the Senate makes it more certain that that body will not, in any crisis, be permitted to perform that function—which requires that the delaying authority should have at least a substantial hold upon public esteem and respect.

Canadians would, therefore, be well advised to get busy thinking about the kind of body which is to replace the present nominated-for-life Senate, and which will be able to command as much respect as the American Senate enjoys among the people of the United States. The position of the House of Lords is in no way comparable; its hereditary principle could not possibly be made acceptable to Canadians, and it is quite uncertain whether it will much longer be acceptable to the people of Great Britain.

Making Things Free

IT IS possible, in any nation, for all men to be free, or for all things to be free, but not both at the same time. We have lived out of an era which was concerned with making more men free (or freer), into one which is concerned with making more things free, or at least as many things as possible. The theory is that everybody ought to have a fair share of everything that is important to happiness, and that since some of us cannot afford to pay for that share it should be distributed without payment to everybody. (You can't make it free to some and charge for it to others, because that puts the free recipients in the category of charity and they don't like it and it isn't democratic.)



"NOT WITH THAT!"

It is a pleasant and benevolent theory, but there is beginning to be some reason to suppose that in practice it diminishes the incentive to procure, by means of work, the money which would otherwise be required by the individual to pay for his fair share of everything that is important to happiness.

The experience of getting things free begins, in the Socialistically-minded state, very early in life. G. F. Morton, lately Headmaster of Leeds Modern School, writes in the *New English Review Magazine* (which takes a low view of Socialism) on "Living With Adolescence" as schoolmasters do it today in England. He finds that the modern system encourages neither independence nor responsibility in the young.

"Our modern adolescent schoolboy of the shining morning face, wearing, as many do, school cap and blazer bought 'without money and without price,' carries his many volumes of free textbooks on a free school bus direct to the school gates. There he is given free schooling and games with a break at eleven for a free milk and another at one o'clock for a free dinner. On top of that free dinner, for five days a week he lumps a sixpenny ice (father's family allowance pays for this) which in due course brings chronic indigestion, which in its turn procures free bottles of medicine, free cod-liver oil, free orange juice, and a period of absenteeism at home where he tortures the cat, exasperates mother's temper and gets a free spanking from father . . . . Finally he leaves school ready to take his place as a member of that growing army of the world's workers, arrogantly claiming his right freely to be entertained and spoon-fed by the State until such times as he is gathered to his fathers by way of a free funeral and a last free ride, this time to the churchyard. There he gives his body to the worms — and his soul? At this point we may well ask what has all the money squandered on education done to develop that spiritual quality in man which comes not of easy meat and drink, but — if we are to believe all the prophets down the ages—of discipline and toil and sweat and difficulty and hard endeavor."

Mr. Oliver's Service

THE tribute paid by the *Globe and Mail* to Mr. Farquhar Oliver on his retirement from the leadership of the Ontario provincial Liberals must have been read by that gentleman, as well as by most other people familiar with recent political history, with considerable amusement. The party, says the Toronto newspaper, was in a far from healthy state when Mr. Oliver assumed the leadership. It had been "steered into disfavor by Mr. Hepburn, and the decrepitude of its organization was a natural result of the weakness of the 'caretaker' leaders who succeeded him."

This is one of the most charmingly detached and dispassionate observations on a period of political history that we have ever known to proceed from a newspaper which actually had quite as much to do as any individual with the decay of the party under discussion. In the process of steering that party into disfavor Mr. Hepburn had no more able aider and abettor than the *Globe and Mail*, which supported him and egged him on in every misstep which he made, from his early policy of "keeping the C.I.O. out of Ontario," whereby he ultimately lost the sympathy of every element of organized labor, to his final feud with the federal Liberals, whereby he alienated a large part of the industrial, financial and agricultural support on which the provincial party used to count.

In these operations, it is true, the *Globe and Mail* had no object in view except that of ousting Mr. King from his controlling position at Ottawa, and as soon as it became evident that Mr. Hepburn was not much help towards that end the newspaper lost interest in him. When the provincial Liberal party adopted an attitude of uncompromising opposition to the Charitable Gifts Act the *Globe and Mail* ceased to have any kindly feelings even for his innocent successor, and in its farewell article it credits him with nothing more than "considerable courage and sense of duty," and observes after reciting his long career in public life that "With this background of political experience he no doubt has felt that his best contribution to the present situation would be to clear the field for the reconstruction of the party organization."

This is a most inadequate appreciation of the services of a man who himself never claimed to be more than a caretaker leader, and who has done admirable work in binding up the wounds inflicted on the party by the Hepburn-*Globe* alliance. Wounds, however, require more than binding up; they require time to heal.

U.S.S.R. Forced Labor

IT IS eminently desirable that whatever there is of good in the Russian politico-economic system—and no human system is entirely and in all points vicious—should be understood and admitted by us of the West who regard that system as being in the main deplorable and who seek to avoid it at any cost. Thus the Manchester *Guardian* has done a useful work in publishing a letter from a Moscow gentleman who signs himself "Honored Worker of Science A. Trainin, D.Sc.," defending the Russian corrective labor system about which a lot of indignation has been expressed of late in the Western press.

Dr. Trainin deplores the confusion that has occurred in this Western discussion between the first and third of the three main types of punishment employed in the U.S.S.R. These are (1) corrective labor, (2) imprisonment, and (3) corrective labor camps. The first of these is the mildest, and does not include loss of freedom or any compulsion except that of performing the prescribed work for a period ranging from day to one year but not more. The last is the most severe, and is applied only to persons "serving sentences of more than three years for grave offences." Even this punishment is less "tormenting," in Dr. Trainin's opinion, than "confinement in a prison cell as is practised in the West European countries, where people are 'buried alive'." Certain protective regulations concerning the kind of labor imposed in the camps are cited from the Corrective Labor Code by Dr. Trainin, but we note with some apprehension that "Exceptions to the rule are established by the People's Commissariat of Justice in agreement with the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions."

If the persons confined in these labor camps had any real means of self-defence against ill-treatment, if there were any appeal to a responsive and critical public opinion in the event of ill-treatment, we should be inclined to put some faith in Dr. Trainin's idyllic picture. But there is no such safeguard. People are sent to these camps, and are kept in them, not as the result of a public and strictly regulated trial on specific charges, but often by the decree of "an administrative organ," which as the *Guardian* points out includes the secret political police who themselves control the labor camps. In these circumstances it is impossible to believe that the inmates of these camps, who are believed to number millions (and the U.S.S.R. refuses all international investigation of the question) can have any defence against unlimited barbarity except such natural humanity as may exist among their keepers. And natural humanity, where there is neither responsibility nor publicity, is unfortunately a most unreliable safeguard, not only in Russians, but in human beings anywhere in the world. Our own prison system is not without grave defects, and they exist chiefly because in prisons publicity is inadequate and responsibility is hard to enforce.

Toronto-Greenwood

A LARGE number of vacancies in the House of Commons, resulting from various causes but chiefly from the rewarding of faithful party workers with seats in the Senate and on the bench, will shortly be filled in accordance with the will of the electors. Since the Canadian electorate seldom goes out of its way to increase the strength of the opposition in by-elections, the great majority of these will presumably be filled by new candidates who will extend to Mr. St. Laurent the same support as the old ones did.

An exception is the Conservative seat of Toronto-Greenwood, which could probably be won again by a good Conservative candidate if the campaign is conducted in an intelligent manner, and if the party strikes the right note during the early weeks of the House session. (These are somewhat exacting conditions, but we think they are both necessary if the seat is to be held.)

It is obviously greatly to be desired that the party should be strengthened in the House by the return to parliament of Mr. J. M. Macdonnell, one of its most able and industrious members. Mr. Macdonnell is a Torontonian, and his nomination would seem to be a natural move in the general interests of the party. It may safely be assumed that he would be opposed by the C.C.F., which needs more members in the House quite as badly as the Conservatives do. The Liberals, however, might well pay the Conservatives, who are the official opposition, the compliment of not opposing the return of their chief financial critic to the House from which he was in effect removed by the wiping out of his old constituency.

None of these by-elections can have any significance as an index of public opinion on any subject except possibly the undesirability of having so huge a government majority and so insignificant an opposition in the House of Commons. That is the only point that has arisen since the electors were last consulted, and no new situation of importance is likely to arise in the first few weeks of the parliamentary sittings. For once even the most partisan voter can vote for the best man regardless of party.

THE FOREST'S PRIME EVIL

("Moscow Blames U.S. for Fires in France."
—News Headline.)

WHILE European nationals this side the metal drapes
Are rescued from starvation by American finance
According to the Marshall Plan,
A sound if not impartial plan,
Izvestia blames the U. S. A. for forest fires in France.

One-seventh of *La France* is blessed with oak, elm, beech and pine;
His mulberry and olive trees the farmer venerates;
While poor Pétain is aging there,
Dendritic fires are raging there—
And Moscow calls it arson and inveighs against the States.

Such journalistic balderdash is evidence in proof
A lie is quite digestible, provided that it's big;
The press, that Russian puppetry,
Is definitely *up* a tree:
Izvestia is completely bushed, as anyone can twig.

J.E.P.

The Man Who Changed The Lives Of Nova Scotia's Fishermen

By E. A. CORBETT

This is the story of Moses Michael Coady, a giant of a man in body and soul, who has helped to bring a vigorous new life into the valleys of the fishing villages of Nova Scotia.

Though a graduate in philosophy from Rome, he still uses the earthy metaphors of the simple Cape Breton folk from whom he sprang to urge his vision of self-help through cooperatives and credit unions. As director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, Dr. Corbett has been closely associated with Monsignor Coady for many years.

DURING the past twenty years a great deal has been written about the "St. Francis Xavier Experiment". Thousands of people from Canada, the United States and Great Britain have visited eastern Nova Scotia every year to study the methods and techniques of an educational program which has succeeded in making some hundred thousand fishermen-farmers "masters of their own destiny".

Much has been written also about the leaders of this unique adult education activity. The names of Father "Jimmie" Tompkins and Dr. Michael Coady are widely known in Canada and the United States. On three different occasions recently I have had the privilege of listening to Dr. Coady, Director of the Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, which pioneered and still directs this project.

Dr. Coady is a man of giant proportions, with the shoulders, chest and limbs of a wrestler. He has no oratorical graces. When he rises to address an audience he begins haltingly as though not quite sure how he is going to develop his subject. His great hands paw awkwardly at a few scribbled notes; his brow is furrowed and anxious. He seems to be searching with his brain, and even with his hands for the right phrase, the apt illustration—then all at once the thing happens. He is like a man stumbling through the bush who suddenly finds the path he is looking for. From that time on his audience is spell-bound.

"Our educational system," he says, "is a convenient trap-door through which the bright people escape from the lowly callings into which they were born to the nice jobs at the top . . . We have stressed the thought that there is room at the top for everybody. There never was a bigger lie . . .

"In our educational process the common people have been left behind and have come to believe that education is not necessary since they are not cut out for top jobs in business or the professions . . . Thus we are left with a great vacuum in the minds of the masses. Nature abhors a vacuum. Sooner or later the tornadoes of revolution will blow in there, as recent events in history testify . . . We have to find a way to pump life back into these lives—that is the only answer to revolution and instability."

Dr. Coady was born 66 years ago in the Margaree Valley, Cape Breton, and his speech is rich with the earthy idioms of that lovely country. Once, speaking to a New York audience of several hundred people, he compared the economic collapse of 1929 with a great flood in the Margaree Valley when he was a boy. The muskrats and other animal life were carried out to sea and to their doom, because no previous experience of theirs could be brought to bear upon the crisis which they faced.

Like a Sick Lamb

When reviving an ailing cooperative, he compares it with blowing life into a sick lamb which is all but dead and afterwards becomes frisky again and grows into a healthy sheep. Thus he has never cut himself off from the manner of speech of his youth.

When illustrating the historical process by which, he believes, individuals lost their "consumer rights," he takes a quick look at world economic history since the industrial revolution. Then he lights up the whole picture with a graphic illustration: "Suppose a man wants to build a smokestack 150 feet high. In laying the foundation his workmen are careless and allow it to get out of plumb. The mistake is scarcely visible to the naked eye at first. When the stack is 30 feet high it is clear that it tilts a little, but it is still firm and so the building goes on . . . But by the time it has gone up 150 feet it has become a dizzily leaning tower. The very builders are afraid of it. It is an ominous, threatening thing. They hasten to prop it up. Long heavy wires are anchored in the ground and attached to the stack. But it is still unsafe; the whole structure will have to be rebuilt to put it back into plumb.

Economic Smokestack

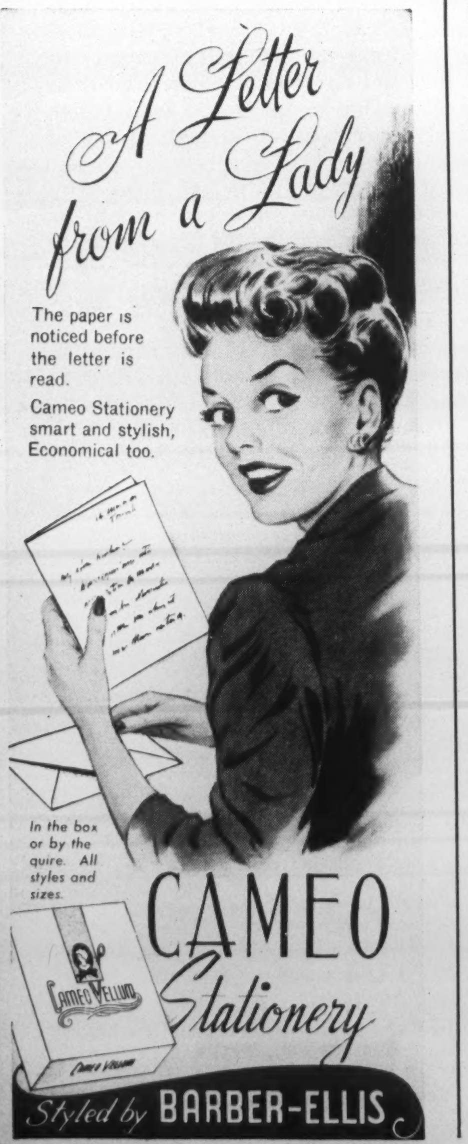
"The economic smokestack we have built in the last 150 years is just such a leaning memorial. In the beginning an error was allowed to creep in and the structure rose at an angle that grew more and more apparent as time went on. When the people awoke to a realization of their peril, they ran for the guy-wires to hold up the leaning tower. The various hand-outs and pensions, unemployment insurance and the rusty old wire of the dole were prominent, but the ugly thing they had allowed to grow out of their control now hangs over us all, a threatening monstrosity."

I am not an economist and I daresay the above metaphor, like most metaphors, won't stand too close an examination. It is used here to illustrate the homely quality of Coady's manner of speech. His vivid word pictures live in the memories of those who listen. This is one of his most valuable characteristics.

His people were hard-working farmer-fishermen, with the innate regard for education which has always characterized the Nova Scotian people. So it was that young Coady proceeded from High School to Normal School, then graduated from St. Francis Xavier University, and went on to take his Ph.D. and his D.D. in Rome. Soon he was back in his beloved country again (after special work at the Catholic University of America) as professor of Education at St. Francis Xavier. In 1929 he became Director of Extension Services for the University, a position he still holds.

The story of St. F. X. and its far-reaching effects on the cooperative movement in Nova Scotia, the United States and Canada has been told so often that only the briefest sketch of Dr. Coady's work needs to be given. During the past twenty years under his direction, the staff of St. F. X. and particularly the Extension Department, has substantially changed the economic and social life of the working people of eastern Nova Scotia and in doing so has set a standard of economic and social values for the cooperative movement all over the continent. In that depressed area have been worked out the philosophy and the techniques now being used wherever the co-op and the credit union have been strongly established as one answer to the problems of working people.

The three men largely responsible for the spectacular success of the St. Francis Xavier movement are Dr. James Tompkins, Dr. M. M. Coady, and A. B. MacDonald (now General Secretary of the Cooperative Union of Canada). Dr. Coady himself has referred to his colleague Dr. Tompkins as the "original adult educator in this part of Canada, the first to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bring education as we know it to the fishermen, and largely responsible for the beginnings of the Credit Union movement".

Up to that time, outside of Quebec, credit unions were practically unknown in Canada. "I like to think of Dr. Tompkins," says Professor Alex Laidlaw, of St. Francis Xavier, "as John the Baptist and Dr. Coady as the St. Paul of the Antigonish Movement."

Dr. Tompkins, from the very beginning, was always prodding people, opening up their minds and pushing them to a realization of their abilities and the problems of society. One of the persons he thus influenced early in life was M. M. Coady, his cousin and thirteen years his junior. Dr. Coady is one of those rare people who are born to teach. His impressive academic experience adds logic and distinction to his thinking, but his capacity for imparting knowledge and striking fire from ideas was born in him. He can't talk privately for five minutes without teaching.

Exhausted

Once I took a McGill professor to meet him in a Montreal hotel. He was lying on the bed in his room, exhausted from a long lecture tour in the United States. In a few minutes he was lumbering about the little room, and, with anecdote and precept, he was thrashing out his convictions regarding education, economic crises, and putting foundations under his dream of a new world. When we came out of Coady's room an hour later, the professor leaned up against the wall, and said faintly, "Holy Smoke, what a guy!"

Dr. Coady is first, last, and all the time the philosopher at work with ideas and people. He studied philosophy in Rome and taught it at St. Francis Xavier for several years. This background of philosophy is important. While others may get confused with incidentals, he cuts through details and clarifies a situation by a statement of principle. This accounts for his deep confidence in something that is basically true or philosophically sound. In the early days when the going was tough in some quarters, he knew he would win because his philosophy was sound.

Above all, Dr. Coady is a man of the people. Here is none of the cheap political swashbuckling concern about "the dear peepul". He dares to speak in high places about exploitation and injustice because he knows what he is talking about and his knowledge is based on actual conditions. If fishermen are getting 2 cents a pound for cod when it retails at 30 cents a pound; if they are getting five cents for lobsters when these sell in hotels for $1.50 each, Coady is completely realistic about the answers.

Masters of Their Destiny

That is the basis of the thrilling story which he tells in his book "Masters of Their Own Destiny." That is the background of the story he tells about the village of Morell in Prince Edward Island. In 1936, two farmers' sons who were unable to find jobs, decided to do something to help themselves. Following the St. F. X. program, they started a cooperative store which was successful. Subsequently they were instrumental in starting a lobster factory, a creamery, an outdoor skating rink, a theatre, a potato storage depot and a credit union.

When Dr. Coady visited them last year, the people of Morell were brimming with new ideas, especially about a tractor cooperative. That Morell has found the answer to its problems can be seen at every turn. Not only is the new life in Morell beautiful, says Dr. Coady, but it is permanent; there is no element of decay in it.

The same philosophy of self-help can bring a new quality of life to all Canada. Has anyone stopped to consider, he asks, the dilemma that Canada is in? Here is a large country with a small population, but it has difficulty in accommodating immigrants. The cities are full and the immigrant finds it hard to make a living in the rural areas. We must find a way to allow people to live in Canada and Coady believes that the Morell way is the way to do it.

The story of Morell is the story of what happens when people understand the nature of their problems and are given the inspiration and the vision to meet them. The same kind of practical idealism is responsible also for the housing program which now occupies the enthusiasm and the thinking and planning of the mining men of Cape Breton.

What is the attitude of bankers and businessmen generally towards this movement? At first, as might be expected, there was opposition, but it has largely disappeared. The program has resulted in a higher standard of living for the people in those areas in which the cooperatives and credit unions have become a major concern of the people themselves.

It has encouraged thrift and an amazing capacity for self-help, a result which bankers and enlightened businessmen are bound to approve. It has increased the purchasing power of the working people of the Maritime provinces. It has brought into their lives a spiritual and moral quality of life to replace the vacuum left by years of defeat. To many people it appears to be the only way in which the individual can achieve security and at the same time retain his freedom. It is the democratic way, and the Christian way.

Dr. Coady was recently elected President of the Canadian Association for Adult Education and undoubtedly Canada will find in him the qualities of great leadership. In mental and spiritual stature he compares with the great Bishop Gruntvig, founder of the Danish adult folk-school movement. They have been moved by the same social conditions; supported by the same faith in the ability of "little fellows" to solve their own economic problems; driven by the same compulsion to deliver men from ignorance and all the evils that spring from it. Both have been men of profound religious faith and conviction.

Dr. Coady has a long road yet to travel towards his dream, for it is a big dream, encompassing all mankind. "What we have seen thus far," he says, "is only the beginning. We have no desire to create a nation of shopkeepers, whose only thoughts run to groceries and to dividends. We want our people to look into the sun, and into the depths of the sea. We want them to explore the hearts of flowers and the hearts of their fellow-men. We want them to live, to love, to play and pray with all their being. We want them to be men, whole men, eager to explore all the avenues of life and to attain perfection in all their faculties.

"Life for them shall not be in terms of merchandising but in terms of all that is good and beautiful, be it economic, political, social, cultural or spiritual. They are the heirs of all the ages and of all the riches yet concealed. All the findings of science and philosophy are theirs. All the creations of art and literature are for them. If they are wise they will create the instruments to obtain them. They will usher in the new day by attending to the blessings of the old. They will use what they have to secure what they have not."

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Washington Talks Will Have Echo In 1950 Election Campaigning

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

ANY commitments by the United States that come out of the American-Canadian-British talks in Washington will have resounding echoes on the hustings of the 1950 Congressional elections.

This is already indicated by the fact that "statism" and "government economy" are currently the most likely candidates for campaign issues. The Republican-raised claim that the Truman Administration is responsible for "a trend to statism" appears to be the basic issue of the election battle for control of the Senate and House of Representatives, now held by the Democrats by a not-overwhelming majority.

Current voting in the Senate on appropriations measures indicates how deeply the election-conscious solons are concerned about economy in government spending, both at home and abroad.

The 1950 election campaign is already officially under way. Mr. Truman made this clear when he pointed out that a campaign always begins on the Labor Day of the year before the election.

Much is at stake in the 1950 voting. If Senator Robert A. Taft wins re-election in Ohio he will be first in line for the 1952 presidential nomination of the Republican party.

Inclined toward isolationism in his views, Senator Taft is the symbol of opposition to the big unions. If he comes through successfully, it will mark a significant change in the current upsurge of labor as a powerful factor in national politics.

On the other hand, if Taft is put out of the picture in Ohio, another familiar name is expected to be available to the G.O.P. for the presidential race. He is General Dwight Eisenhower, who in his St. Louis speech described himself as a "middle of the road" opponent to any trend toward a welfare state.

Senator Taft has started an intensive tour of every part of Ohio, and President Truman made his opening campaign forays with his speech at Des Moines predicting passage of new farm legislation, and his talk at Pittsburgh where he forecast repeal of the Taft-Hartley act.

WHAT IS THIS STATISM?

Truman Says It Is Merely A G.O.P. Scare-Word

President Truman contends that the term "statism" which has been used by the Republicans in their battle against the Democratic Fair Deal program is merely a Republican "scare word."

He contends that the G.O.P. is trying to scare the voters into voting against his program of social legislation. He blamed "selfish forces of reaction and special privilege" for blocking such legislation as Taft-Hartley repeal, health, education and social security legislation and an expanded housing program.

However, it was his own former Secretary of State, Democrat James F. Byrnes, who last June warned that Federal legislation before Congress could create a "welfare state" that would enslave the American people.

General Eisenhower did not mention the Truman Administration but he referred to the expanding Federal government when he declared that "the straight path to America's future lies down the middle of the road between the unfettered powers of concentrated wealth on one flank and the unabridged power of statism on the other."

A press service survey revealed that Republicans generally would like to see "statism" become a basic issue in the forthcoming election campaigns. They charge that the Fair Deal is trying to lead the nation toward increasing state control over every citizen.

The President says the G.O.P. has merely turned to its high priced press agents and come up with another slick slogan which won't work.

Incidentally, both President Truman and General Eisenhower criticized the trend toward the use of catchwords and labels in political controversy. Mr. Truman said:

"Last November the people gave the selfish interests the surprise of their lives. The people just didn't believe that programs designed to assure them decent housing, adequate wages, improved medical care and better education were 'socialism' or 'regimentation.' So the selfish interests retired to a back room with their high-priced advertising experts and thought things over.

"They decided that the old set of scare words had become a little mildewed. Maybe it was time for a change. So they came up with a new set of scare words. Now they're talking about 'collectivism,' 'statism' and 'the welfare state'."

Back of the G.O.P. preference for an attack on "statism" is the basic American concern about the threat of Russian statism. Coupled with this is the G.O.P. opposition to encouragement of a socialist state in Great Britain, and of course the fundamental Republican opposition to anything smacking of socialism.

WHAT ABOUT EISENHOWER?

Middle of the Road Course Is Vote Getter Now

General Eisenhower's St. Louis speech to the American Bar Association is considered in Administration circles to be his opening shot in a drive for the presidency in 1952.

Only one other name has been mentioned along with that of the former Supreme Allied Commander in the event that Senator Taft is knocked out of the running next fall in Ohio. That is Paul Hoffman, Economic Cooperation Administrator, whose vigorous conduct of that foreign aid program has given him considerable stature.

The General's speech was definitely middle of the road, to use his own terminology. His strategy may be to set himself up as an ideal middle-ground choice between a welfare-state Truman or an anti-labor Taft.

General Eisenhower is still the famous and glamourous war figure who, despite efforts to have a civilian career as head of Columbia University, each week finds himself in the role of soldier heading up the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

Eisenhower has as many Democratic followers as Republican, but his ability to swing a national election is an open question. Labor-Liberal forces think poorly of his opposition to Federal aid to education and his attack on "unbridled statism" won't win him any liberal or leftish votes.

On the other hand, President Truman's opening campaign speeches, at Des Moines and Pittsburgh, point definitely to his intention to solidify the farmer-labor alliance that won his the election last year.

General Eisenhower has not yet been labelled either a Democrat or a Republican although the supposition is that he is in the G.O.P. column.

Whether he would be willing to run in 1952 is also an open question. He is opposed to isolationism and believes that it is necessary for the United States to cooperate with the free Western European nations, and with Great Britain, to protect world freedom.

If the American people want a middle-of-the-road president come 1952, Eisenhower could be their man.

U.S. BUSINESS SCENE BETTER

"Little Recession" Waning Employment Going Up

The unemployment figure is declining and the July setback in industrial production has been wiped out, official sources report.

Economists declare the country is "pulling away from the downward spiral of last fall" and Secretary of Commerce Sawyer sees signs of a "levelling-off."

The major parties have two views of the situation. Senator Majority Leader Lucas declares that there "is no reason to fear a recession." He believes the great consumer buying power of the nation is the secret of the upturn.

Republican Senate Floor Leader Wherry contends that the unemployment figure is not a reliable index and he considers that the slight improvement economically is due to government spending.

Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, told Mr. Truman that the business outlook would be clearer one month hence, but he fears labor's impending fourth-round wage demands.

The American consumer has not failed to note that new cars are plentiful. It is now possible to buy new homes without cash down payments, and some commodities appear to be cheaper, yet living costs generally are still sky high.

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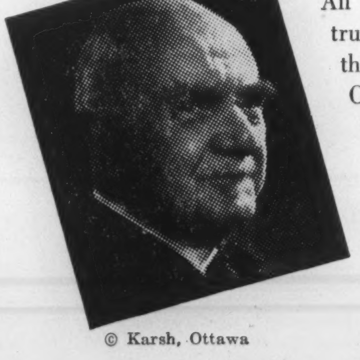
by ***JUDITH ROBINSON***



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Arab Refugees Are Afraid To Return To Palestine

By MARGARET GILRUTH

Chief cry of the Arab refugees in southern Palestine is not for more food or clothing but to be taken home. They are not vindictive about it, but very pitiful.

Anyone venturing into No Man's Land is liable to be fired upon and the refugees dread going back to Zionist-occupied territory without some kind of U.N. or big-power sponsorship.

Cairo.

THERE are 224,000 Arab refugees in southern Egyptian-occupied Palestine. They are being fed by the United Nations; the Children's Emergency Fund has despatched boatloads of provisions; they have blankets: they have clothes—up to a point.

But at the sight of any strange face, any visitor, they cry with an urgency that rings in the ears: "Send us back to our homes: we want to go back to our homes."

I have made a tour with other correspondents of seven refugee settlements ranging from No Man's Land right down through lovely rolling pastures to the sands of Egypt's frontier. In one camp we were witnesses of a teeming, turbulent demonstration. We had been watching a little group of heavily-veiled widows receiving their first flour and date rations. They seemed quietly and firmly to have withdrawn themselves from life: we could determine neither face nor figure from the thick black material that hung in folds from head to feet.

The pathos of it silenced us as we stood in the dust a few yards away. Then suddenly we were in the midst of a crowd about 500 strong. People were shouting, chanting, screaming in Arabic; women clutched at my arm; an old lady, about 70, persistently tried to kiss my hand, men in Arab headdress shoved their way to the front of the crowd.

We were hemmed in by humanity. And still they cried for only one thing. Not more food. Not more blankets, more clothing. But: "Send us back home. Send us back to our country."

News of our arrival had spread across the dunes to the outlying refugee settlements. In their simple way they connected us with their liberation. The moment we moved off in our cars to other camps, the crowd dispersed as swiftly as it had formed.

The Arab refugee may vex you because he doesn't care much about cleaning his tent or emptying latrines or providing some sort of self-governing unit for his community. But, although he shouts excitedly and forms part of a demonstration which surrounds somewhat dismayed visitors from the outside world, he is a simple creature who never acts with venom.

Quaker Devotion

That is the opinion formed by the Quakers who distribute food and clothing provided by the U.N. to refugees in Southern Palestine.

This work is carried on by 50 men and women. They come from nine countries—Holland, France, Egypt, England, Finland, the United States, Sweden, Switzerland and Denmark. They are volunteers, receiving only their maintenance.

You come away believing that here you have found tirelessness and devotion to duty beyond praise. They breakfast at 7 a.m., they are into their trucks at 7.30, bound for refugee camps with populations ranging from 15,000 to 82,000. There they distribute wheat, flour, milk to pregnant mothers and small children, margarine, oil, tents and blankets.

On paper, the U.N. experts reckoned that there would be 200,000 refugees in southern Palestine who would receive 2,000 calories of food per person a day. But the refugees poured in from Jaffa and Beersheba and other Zionist-occupied areas to such an extent that Quaker statisticians soon perceived that they would be dealing with 225,000 to 250,000. This, added to the fact that, so far, the Quakers have received two-thirds only of the supplies originally promised, means that Arab refugees in fact get about 1,700 calories a day.

Clinics are established in all camps, not only to deal with civil complaints, but to deal with wounds.

While I was looking round an impressive little dispensary and antenatal care centre, a lorry drove up with a small boy prone in the back. His left leg was shattered and bleeding. He was shot at and hit while he was wandering through No Man's Land a couple of hours beforehand. He was about 13. He had been out of bounds and undoubtedly indulging in an illegal practice.

That is the sort of thing which is happening in Arab Palestine today. That is why the Arab refugees, who total 900,000, dread going home to Zionist-occupied territory unless aided and sponsored by the United Nations or by one of the big powers.

George Shane

"You forgot to wrap your thumb, Mr. Slozzle—I paid for it."

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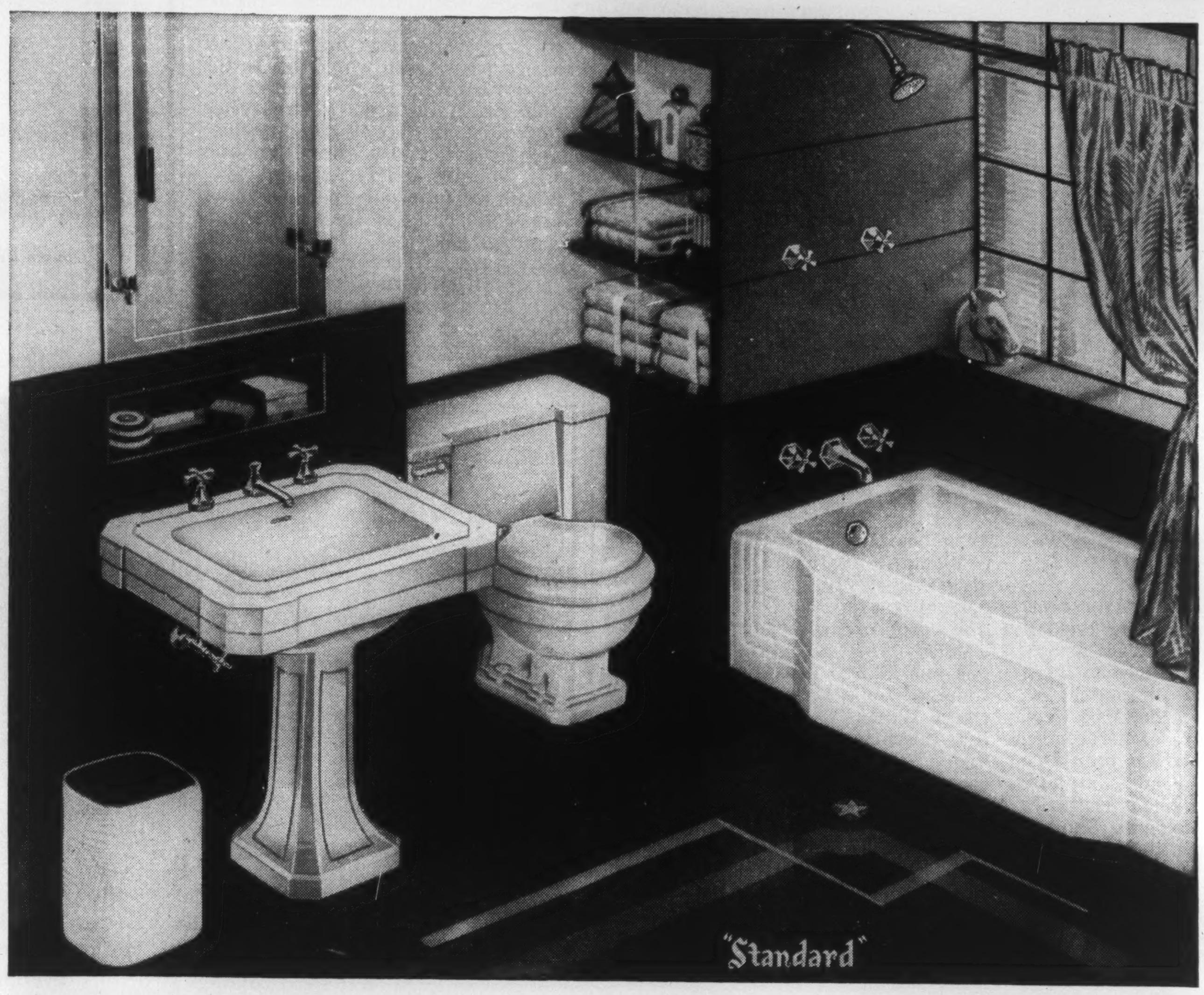

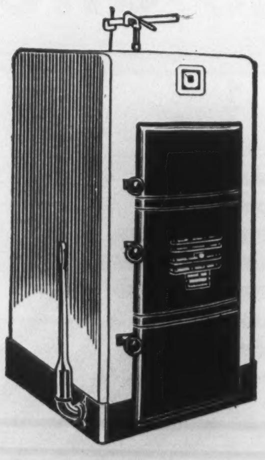

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LIGHTER SIDE

Breakfast Hour With Bartlett

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IN BARTLETT'S Familiar Quotations the index list "Woman" runs well over five closely printed columns, beginning with "W. a contradiction at best" and ending "W's work never done." Naturally only a very small part of the wit, poetry, speculation and fury that men have lavished on the subject of Woman is included in Bartlett. There is, however, a pretty fair crystallization of it here—certainly enough to justify the mild generalization made by one female writer—"Woman is always in the background of Man's mind."

There are any number of women poets in Bartlett. Some wrote hymns. Some wrote light verse about children and dogs. Some wrote love-lyrics. The love-lyrics, however, are nearly always addressed to one specific male. The stupendous subject of generic Man seems hardly to have engaged the feminine imagination.

At any rate there is no counterpart here for the masculine spate of aphorisms, opinions, denunciations, along with period wisecracks, that seem to have got into literature by the back door simply because they dealt with the fascinating subject of Woman. When women writers do get round to generalizing about Man they are usually pretty offhand about it. Compare, for instance, Dorothy Parker's "Men seldom make passes at girls who wear glasses" with Nietzsche's exacerbated "God made Man and then He made Woman. Woman was His *second* mistake."

PROBABLY the only widely read woman writer who has ever tackled the subject of generic Man is Dorothy Dix. Miss Dix isn't included in Bartlett, though possibly she should be, if only for her unique point of view. Because of the nature of her correspondence Dorothy Dix has been able to take the same broad, composite view of Man that men for centuries have been taking of Woman. She has also some pretty definite ideas about generic Woman. But while quite at home with these abstractions she is also a down-to-earth pragmatist, quite capable of brushing off, with a few well-chosen words of advice, all the complexities and inconstancies that have plagued every male poet in Bartlett.

The following scenario, therefore, is an imaginary round-table forum on Man, Woman and Marriage, conducted by Miss Dix, with a group of distinguished contributors to Bartlett acting as participants.

Miss Dix: Well, gentlemen, I have here a letter from a correspondent signing herself Baffled Wife, which I thought we might use as the basis for our discussion. My correspondent writes that her husband is now seeking the companionship of a younger woman, in spite of the fact that she herself has always tried to be a model wife, both inside and outside the home.

Euripides. She may have made her mistake right there. A woman should be good for everything in the home, but abroad good for nothing.

Miss Dix: I take it that you are not using good-for-nothing in the moral sense. My correspondent's character appears to be above reproach.

Mr. Alexander Pope: Most women have no character at all.

Miss Dix: Nonsense. My correspondent assures me that her conduct throughout her marriage has been morally blameless.

LORD BYRON: Believe a woman or an epitaph, or anything that's false.

Miss Dix: I don't know what type of women you have been associating with, Lord Byron. My own experience has taught me that woman's natural instinct is to preserve the sanctity of the family and the home.

Euripides: Isn't it true that Woman is Woman's greatest ally?

Miss Dix: Gentlemen, we seem to be getting nowhere with this discussion. The problem is simply this: Is Baffled Wife justified in allowing her husband to exchange a lifelong romance for a silly caprice?

Oscar Wilde: My own experience is that the difference between a caprice and a lifelong romance is that the caprice lasts longer.

Miss Dix: (ignoring him) Heaven knows why, but in middle-age a man seems to lose all discretion and becomes the prey of any gold-digger who comes along. It is then that men who love their wives get into silly flirtations and break their wives' hearts. Now my advice to Baffled Wife is to make use of her funny-bone instead of her tear-ducts—

Anon: Tears are women's most powerful weapon.

Miss Dix: Objection. The Average Man is simply bored and irritated by Woman's tears. Now a woman with a sense of humor realizes—

Oscar Wilde: Pardon me, but in my opinion nothing spoils a romance as much as a sense of humor in Woman.

Miss Dix: To continue: My correspondent wants to know if she herself shouldn't accept the attentions of an attractive man who has become interested in her. I am advising her strongly against this course, since it goes against her natural instinct for preserving her home and marriage.

MR. POPE: Nonsense. Every woman is at heart a rake.

Miss Dix: Your experience seems to have been rather unfortunate, Mr. Pope. My own teaches me that Baffled Wife should keep her sense of proportion and try to wean her husband away from this unfortunate infatuation.

Oscar Wilde: Personally I can resist anything except temptation.

Miss Dix: (doggedly) In the meantime she must realize that the situation is quite as serious for her husband as for herself. He will realize soon enough that he has nothing to talk about to his pretty little flapper and is homesick for his attractive, middle-aged wife.

Rudyard Kipling: What's the difference? A Woman is only a Woman—

Miss Dix: But a good permanent can always set a woman up. A well-dressed, well-groomed woman who has kept her figure—

Lord Byron: If I may interrupt—her stature tall. I hate a dumpy woman.

Kipling: Just a rag and a bone and a hank of hair in any case.

Miss Dix: Naturally mere physical attraction is only one element in the situation and not the most important.

Blaise Pascal: Just a moment. Do you realize that if Cleopatra's nose had been shorter the whole of history might have been changed?

MISS DIX: And if Napoleon's nose had been longer it wouldn't have made a particle of difference. That's the whole trouble with history. However, gentlemen, this is beside the main point. My argument is that physical attraction is bound to fade. Sickness, work, anxiety all take their toll, slaying the roses in the fairest cheek and dimming the brightest eye. If a wife has nothing to take the place of these charms marriage simply becomes dull endurance for both. It is easy enough for any fairly good-looking woman to marry any man she fancies. The trick is to hold him, for a man may weary of a pretty Dumb Dora but he never tires of the woman who humors, entertains and jollies him along. Undoubtedly sex attraction plays its part, but so do tact, humor, affection and above all common sense. It would be better for Baffled Wife if she treated her husband as she used to treat her little boy when he was naughty, just spanking him and kissing him and then forgiving and forgetting.

Dr. Samuel Johnson: (pensively) A Woman preaching is like a dog standing on its hind legs. It is not done well but you are surprised to find it done at all. (He rises, ignoring Miss Dix with his customary rudeness.) Well, so long, Boys. Be seeing you in Bartlett.

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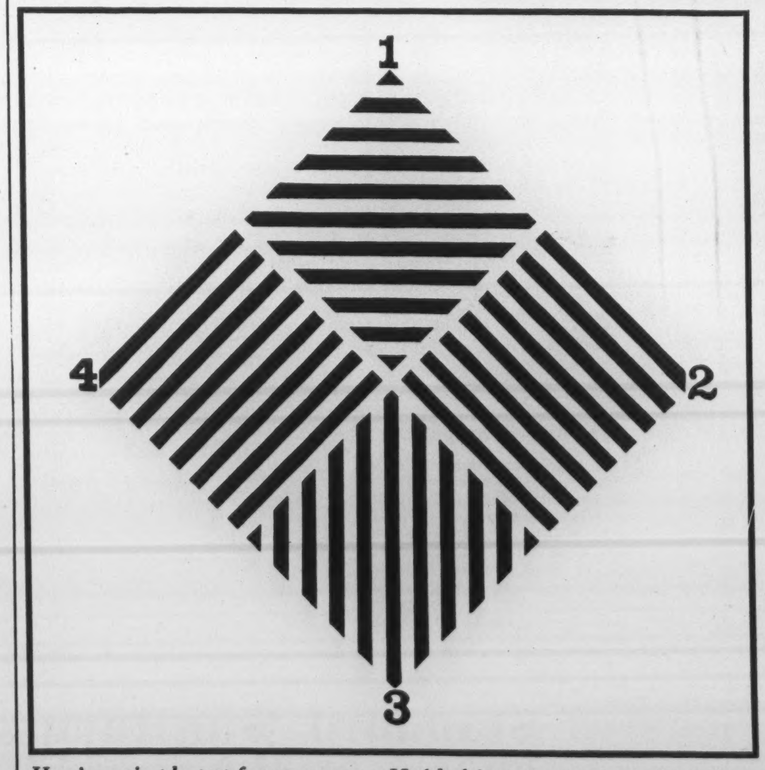

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Will 1950 Holy Year Spur Anti-Communist Drive?

By ROBERT SHEARER

Next year will be celebrated as the 25th Holy Year in the history of the Vatican. In addition to the two or three million tourists expected in Rome in the normal course of events, an additional 900,000 pilgrims are being prepared for. Available accommodation is likely to be strained to the limit. A large number of beatifications and canonizations will take place during the year and the Pope will say a special Mass in St. Peter's once a month. There will be an exhibition of Catholic art from all over the world as well as drama and films.

There is little doubt, also, that 1950's Holy Year will be to a large extent a crusade against Communism.

Rome.

THE twenty-fifth Holy Year in the history of the Vatican will begin on Christmas Eve this year. The Holy Year celebration—dating from the early Middle Ages—was originally a time of prayer and penitence. Today it is something of much wider scope. Pope Pius himself says of the coming celebration that "it must be a manifestation for peace and the safeguarding of the Holy Places in Palestine. It must be an occasion when the Church will show herself powerful enough to defend herself against the attacks of her enemies, and it must provide proof of the work which the Church is doing towards social justice for the poor and the needy."

A golden hammer tapping on the Holy Door of the four basilica churches of Rome, St. Peter, St. John, Mary Major and St. Paul, on Christmas Eve will herald the introduction of the Holy Year. A particularly large number of beatifications and canonizations will take place during the year. The Pope will say a special mass in St. Peter's once a month to allow overseas pilgrims to behold the spectacle, many of them for the first time.

Religious music festivals have been organized for Rome and Florence. Choirs have already begun training and theatres have been booked for the purpose.

There is to be an exhibition of Catholic art held in the great palace of the Lateran. It will embrace every significant aspect of Catholic art, secular and religious, in all the countries of the western world as well as China, India, Japan and Korea. The work of assembling the exhibits is well under way. Boxes containing precious art treasures from institutes all over the world are already arriving in Rome. The one limiting factor in the exhibition is that all work on show must have been created from the beginning of the twentieth century.

Church-Approved

There will be drama and film entertainment of a type specially approved by the Vatican. T. S. Eliot is among British writers whose work will be presented on the stage. The Pope has been very bitter recently about the type of films which enjoy greatest popularity with the general public saying that "if parents stopped to think for a moment of the harm that is being done the children who go with them to the cinema, they would blush for very shame." The Church intends the Holy Year celebration to touch every single aspect of human existence that is considered important. The cinema and its influence could not be overlooked.

The Vatican's militant social arm, *Catholic Action,* is organizing a nation-wide series of meetings to begin in Holy Year, which will explain to different categories of workers what is a fair wage for a fair day's work, how workers must co-operate with management, why they must have no truck with Communism, why they should break away from the Communist-dominated Trades Unions and so on. All of this will be explained pictorially. Artists will draw pictures and cartoons to illustrate the various points. *Catholic Action* propaganda will flood the country from one end to another.

Obviously the organization required for such a project is immense. Long months of patient effort are involved in surmounting obstacles in the way of success. The greatest difficulty facing the Church at the moment is where to put the nine hundred thousand pilgrims who are expected to visit Rome during the year in addition to the two or three million tourists which the Italian government expects to come in the normal course of events. The tourist trade as far as Italy is concerned is well on the road to recovery after the war. But the problem of coping with three or four million people is likely to strain available resources to the limit.

The Vatican itself is building extensively on the Via della Conciliazione approaching Saint Peter's Cathedral. Part of the accommodation will be used to house pilgrims. Main emphasis is however being placed on modernizing the interiors of many convents or taking over a number of old houses along the Tiber which can easily be converted into dormitories.

The Italian government is offering 40 per cent reductions to individual pilgrims on the State railways, 60 per cent reductions to groups, and 70 per cent to special train loads. That of course is predicated on the assumption that there will be no increase in the cost of living meantime, or anything else requiring Parliamentary intervention over railway control.

Despite all the difficulties there is great enthusiasm among all grades of organizers of this massive festival year. That the Holy Year will become to a large extent a crusade against Communism can hardly be doubted. Indeed such at bottom is the mainspring of all action of the Roman Church in these grave days of crisis. Pope Pius XII is now militantly anti-Communistic, and the 1950 celebrations will draw their deepest significance from that fact.

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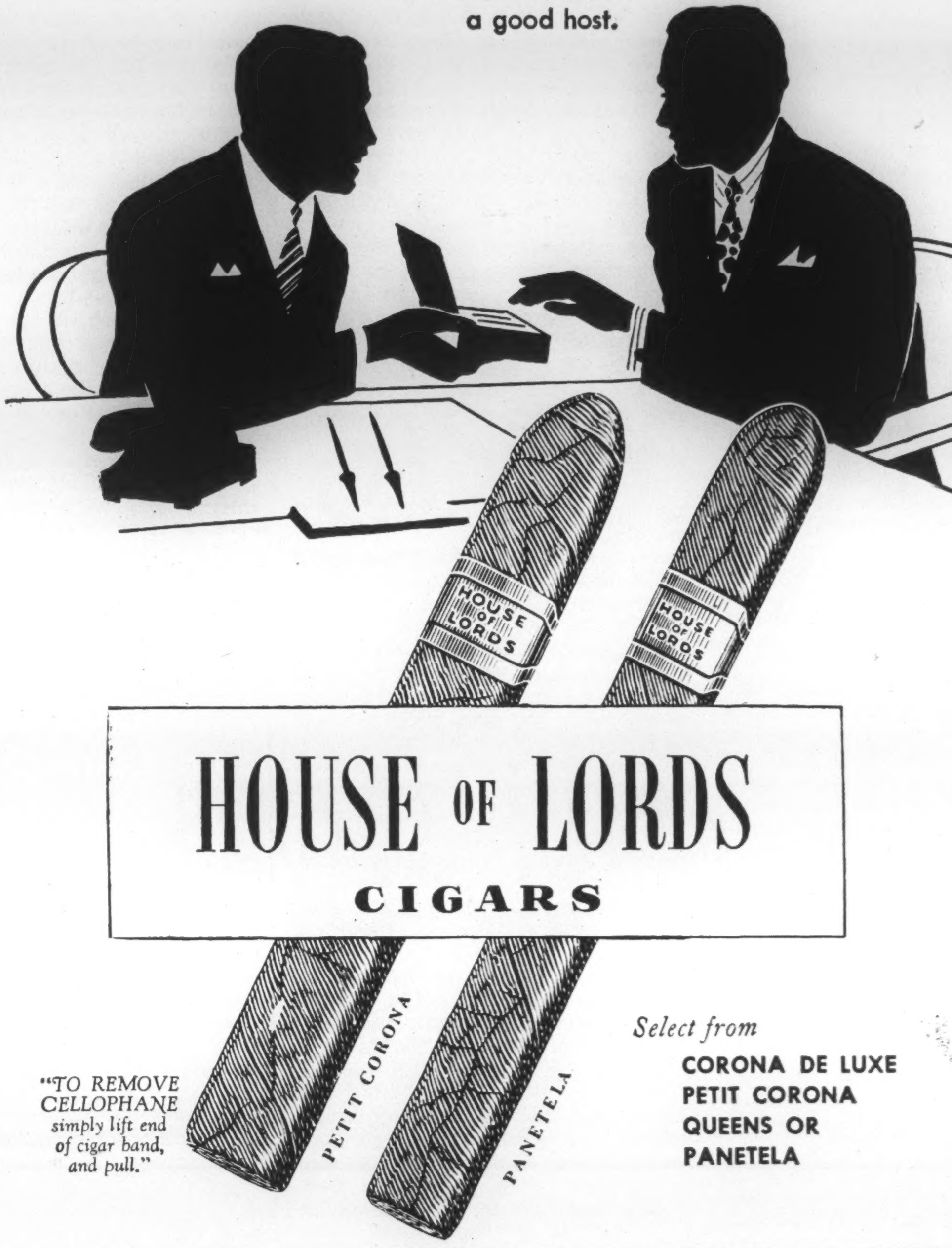

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Yellowknife's Heavy Impact On Territories Indians

By HAROLD HILLIARD

The glitter of gold and several years of poor trapping have combined to attract to Yellowknife some of Canada's most primitive Indians. About 400 (or approximately 10 per cent) of the Indian population of the Northwest Territories are estimated to have moved to this far north town, focal point of two gold rushes in less than 10 years.

Conflicting health, social and moral standards between the 2,500 whites and these natives have created special problems, and brought into sharp focus how severe has been the neglect of these wards of the Dominion.

Yellowknife N.W.T.

IN THE past 10 years, white residents of Yellowknife have had ringside seats to probably the strangest migration of natives Canada's far north has ever witnessed. At the same time, they have learned unwittingly more about the needs and neglect of the Northwest Territories Indian than has been found out by official Ottawa in a century.

The glitter of gold and the highest wages of any gold camp in Canada have been magnets to attract to this Territories metropolis not only 2,500 whites but Indians in the hundreds. The exact number is not known, but the best estimates here are about 250, to which can be added another 150 in an ancient village about four miles distant. Not confined to reserves as elsewhere in Canada, about 50 persons in 20 families live in Yellowknife proper. The major migration has occurred in the past two or three years, due in part to lean seasons on the trap-lines.

This invasion has brought into sharp focus how severe has been the neglect of these wards of the Dominion. Outwardly they are indistinguishable from their more prosperous, literate kinsmen of southern Alberta, Ontario and Quebec. They wear store clothing—a sharp departure from the fashions of 25 years ago when they wore loin cloth and moccasins in summer—smoke cigarettes and wear wrist watches. But behind this front they are a people who never have had the opportunity through education to improve their social, economic and political status much if any above the primitive levels of their forefathers.

Early white traders and trappers sowed and left tuberculosis and other diseases among them, but health services to this day are far from adequate and little has been done to stamp out disease. The chances are their t.b. rate is as high as anywhere in the world. No government studies have been made similar to recent ones which showed amazingly high incidence of t.b. among James Bay and Northern Manitoba tribes, but white doctors here know the rate is severely out of line. It may not be unreasonable to assume it is fairly close to that of the natives in nearby Alaska, where a permanent health officer recently appointed has discovered through X-rays that the natives have 15 to 20 times as much t.b. as the average for all Americans.

If the rate of a native Alaskan community such as Kotzebue was applied to Yellowknife, it could be assumed that the amazing total of 93 out of 400 Indians here are infected. These 93 are free to roam, passing the disease on to others of their own people and the whites with whom they are in constant contact. "Jock" McMeekan, publisher of a weekly newspaper here, one of Yellowknife's first residents and a keen student of the Indian problem, believes the Territories Indian will be a vanished race within 50 years unless measures are taken quickly to stamp out this deadly disease and, with it, malnutrition. Presumably the latter is as severe as government studies have shown it to be among the northern Manitoba and James Bay tribes.

Because no figures on infant mortality among Territories natives ever have been assembled either, no one knows exactly what the story is. Mrs. McMeekan told me she has heard the rate in some tribes is as high as 90 per cent—an unbelievable figure, and one difficult to either dispute or prove until statistics are available. Mrs. McMeekan was the first public school teacher in the Territories when she opened the Yellowknife school in 1939, and now, as a member of the local board of education, is campaigning for temporary segregation of white and Indian schoolchildren because she believes it would be for the benefit of both until such time as they are more closely equal in educational and other standards. Aside from the danger of t.b. infection, she has found that at the present stage of development of the Territories Indian, native and white children in close proximity to each other are not a good influence on each other.

Isolated Few

Except for the isolated few who have attended church mission schools, few of the Indians ever have received any education. Possibly 100 of school age now are congregated in Yellowknife and it's not uncommon to find 14- and 15-year-olds at the public school attending for the first time in their lives. The result is they are assigned to grade one classrooms with six and seven-year-old whites.

Indians are a very proud and deeply sensitive people, and this creates a feeling of inferiority as well as discrimination among them. And such children, Mrs. McMeekan has found, quit attending after a few weeks or arrive so seldom they get little good out of their lessons. Temporary segregation, Mrs. McMeekan believes, would also provide a chance to concentrate on teaching better health, sanitary and even moral habits.

The neglect of many decades finds the Indians ill-prepared for the impact on their life resulting from sudden contact with a populous white centre. It is to be remembered that, until the birth of Yellowknife a mere decade ago, they and their forefathers had roamed the Territories for centuries without more than casual contact with whites. Prior to Yellowknife, fewer white people than in this one town alone today lived in the entire Territories.

White Man's Ways

Now there are liquor stores and beer parlors, fast cars, and, of course, that certain element of white person who always is ready to capitalize on the immaturity of a native. These whites have introduced drunkenness, prostitution and broken homes among a race which, previously, had had little if any experience in the white man's most sinful ways.

Father Alfred Marie Gathy, who has been in charge of the Roman Catholic church work here for seven years, told me that in his previous 13 years ministering to Territories Indians at Norman Wells and through to Great Bear Lake, and at Fort Simpson, he had known of less than a dozen broken marriages. Now he is faced with the problem almost daily, although, he told me, "in the right atmosphere the Indian is a model of good behavior." The priest has made representations to the local federal authorities to segregate natives in communities separate from the whites.

There is another school of thought which opposes segregation, arguing the only way the Territories Indian will acquire the "know-how" of fraternizing with whites is through constant, daily contact. To strengthen their argument, they point to the improvement in the social, economic and political development of Alaskan natives, after they recently won recognition as citizens with equal status to whites.

Natives here feel a certain resentment at being denied some of the white man's privileges. Living right in town as they do, unlike anywhere else in Canada, to refuse them admittance to beer parlors, for instance, is like trying to tell a southern Saskatchewan town that people wearing brown and green clothes are barred, all others are admitted.

Ottawa's stepped-up aid program for Canadian Indians, under which the $22,000,000 spent in the last year is a four-fold increase over 11 years ago, ultimately is expected to be felt in the Territories. Badly needed is a share in hospital construction, which has seen an increase in beds for Indians from 250 to 1,750 since 1938. Being formulated at present is a new Ottawa policy on education, to undo some of the mistakes of the past and to adopt a more realistic approach for the future.

A major step forward is expected to follow the admitted failure by Indian department officials of the church-operated residential mission schools which were the only source of education in the Territories before a public school was opened at Yellowknife. The best available under very difficult circumstances, they were able to enroll only a very few of the children of school age. The Indian department has found that grads, after getting a taste of the ways of the white world, too often felt out-of-place returning to their own people. Yet they hadn't learned enough about the white world to adapt themselves if they sought an outlet for their talents in a white community.

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SPORTING LIFE

It's All In The Viewpoint

By KIMBALL McILROY

The Fan

"DE toid inning? I don't recall nothin' happenin' in de toid inning. What's that? You hoid it onna raddio? Lemme t'ink. Oh, yeah. In de toid inning was when Jukes got trun outa da game. There wasn't nothin' to it. He was out a mile at foist and he talked back t' d'ump and he got himself trun out, 'at's all."

The Player

"IT'S the top o' the third, see, and we are behind two to nothing. Bernstein flies out to centre and Jones beats the throw on a roller to short. O'Flaherty sacrifices him to second. Zumlinski gets a life, and there's men on first and second with two away. Seeing as how I'm coming to bat next, Eddie naturally wants them guys in scoring position, figuring I'll get me a single at least. Eddie's been promising to move me up from that eighth spot in the order, on account of my hitting. So he has the boys try a double steal.

"The steal works, prob'ly on account of the way I wave my bat in front o' the catcher, and there's men on second and third. Just my meat. 'Course there's a strike on me, but what's a strike matter to a guy that's going to hit? I let the next one go by, just to tease the pitcher a bit, and I'm ready for the third one. Well, the pitcher figures he'll cross me up and he pulls the string, and there's the ball hanging there big as a grapefruit, and I connect solid.

"Anywhere else in the league it's a clean double, no matter how you want to look at it, but in that lousy park it gets slowed up by some dirt or something and the shortstop makes a lucky pickup.

"Now get this: there's two runs crossing the plate and me beating the throw by a good three steps and what happens? What happens, I ask ya? That no-good louse of an umpire, he says I'm out. *Out,* and me three steps ahead of the ball! So I turn to him and I ask him how come it was his parents never got married, and maybe that's why they had a blind son. That's all I say to him, just that. And can you figure it? The lousy so-and-so throws me out of the game. For that! Just for saying that!"

The Umpire

"I TELL you, Herb, the job just ain't worth it. Not with all we got to take, and for peanuts. Why, my doctor says I'll be lucky if I live to fifty unless I go in for some other kind of work. And those ball-players, they know it when a guy's in bad shape and under the doctor's care. They can tell. They got some sort of second sense about it.

"Take tonight. There I was out there to start the first game thinking the world was my friend. Not a grudge against anybody. And I look around, and there's this Jukes — you know the one I mean: the second-baseman with the shifty eyes and kind of a mean mouth—there's this Jukes looking at me in a funny way. He never takes his eyes off me and I can tell right away he's up to no good. You get so you can spot these things.

"Well, the first time he comes to bat in the first game I'm behind the plate and I call a strike on him — a beautiful strike, Herb, letter-high and right down the middle — and he looks at me over his shoulder. Don't say anything, mind you; just looks at me. And I say to myself right then: he's plotting something. So I also say to myself: you open your mouth just once, you big ape, and you're in the showers so quick you'll think a cloudburst's caught you.

"He doesn't pull anything that time, because he goes down swinging like a barn gate and he can't blame me for *that,* not unless he figures I tipped his bat. But I'm watching him out in the field and each time he comes up to bat, and I can tell what he's thinking. But he waits and I wait.

"In the second game, I'm on the bases. He comes to bat in the third inning. Two's down and men on second and third. I'm looking for him to strike out, as usual, only he crosses me up and taps a roller to short that my grandmother could catch in her knitting bag. The shortstop has all the time in the world and he makes a nice clean throw. The ball beats Jukes by a dozen steps and I call him out.

"You know what this baboon, Jukes, does then? He turns around and starts swearing at me. He pulls back his fist like he's going to slug me. He kicks dirt all over my shoes.

"I tell you, Herb, there's a mean streak in every ballplayer that was ever born, and if you ask me a lot of them were born in litters. There's that Jukes, knowing he was out by twenty steps, trying to make a monkey out of me in front of all those people, just because I done my duty and called him out.

"What'd I do? What *could* I do? I threw him out of the game. Personally, I'd have liked to have followed him with a bat in my hand."

The Manager

"WHY did we lose the game? Why did we lose the *game,* you ask me? I'll *tell* you why we lost the game. We lost it because there never was a ball-player born yet that could think, and there isn't an umpire in the world that can see.

"We lost because Jukes, my second baseman, was given a lousy call on a play and then got himself tossed out of the game. This Jukes is a great player and . . . What's that? I told you yesterday he was a bum? I must have been talking about somebody else. This Jukes is a real ball-player, and with the front office so hymie about spending money to buy me some reserves, I can't afford to lose key players right in the middle of a game.

"Well, anyway, here's what happened, and when you've heard you'll know why all managers have grey hair. Listen. It's the top of the third. We're down two runs on account of a couple of bad breaks, but we've got the tying runs on base with two away. I always been a great believer in strategy. You know: inside baseball. I like to use my head. I always say a manager who can use his head will win ball games. Anyway, I signal a double steal and it works very nice.

"So there we have men on second and third, in good scoring position, with Jukes coming to bat. That's strategy. That's the way I like to play the game. Well, naturally I give Jukes the sign to hit away, and he does. He lines one through the centre which ought to be good for a nice clean single, only their shortstop makes a blind stab and pulls it in. While those two runs which would have tied the game are scoring, he throws to first.

"Jukes has the throw beaten by a mile, but the umpire is looking somewheres else and the first thing I know he's telling Jukes he's out. Out! You know how it is with umpires: they toss a coin and if it comes down on edge your runner's safe.

"Anyway, he calls Jukes out. That's a tough break, costing us two runs and nullifying my strategy the way it does, but I still figure we'll win in the late innings. Then Jukes all of a sudden goes off his rocker.

"Now don't go getting the idea that Jukes does anything that an ordinary guy would toss him out of the game for. He doesn't. But this umpire ate something that didn't agree with him, or maybe his wife's gone home to her mother, or something. Anyway, he gives Jukes the thumb, just for protesting mildly that he figured he was safe. I asked Jukes afterwards what he'd said, and he told me he said, 'Mr. Umpire, I thought I was safe a mile.' And the umpire gives him the thumb! Can you figure that out?"

The Club Owner

"I'VE been trying to convince Eddie for two years that he ought to get rid of that bum, Jukes. The man can't hit the size of his hat and he looks like a sieve out there on second base. Furthermore, he can't keep his mouth shut with umpires around.

"The club spends a lot of money buying Eddie players, and if he picks the wrong ones then I say there's something wrong with *him.*

"Of course, Jukes got a lousy decision out there today, but that doesn't excuse him blowing his top the way he did. Everybody knows we've got the worst umpires in the world in this league, and a player ought to make allowances for that.

"As far as that goes, I've been wondering for some time if we shouldn't get a new manager. What kind of strategy was that tonight, risking a double steal with a featherweight hitter like Jukes coming up? He should have left them where they were and put in a pinch-hitter"

Mrs. Jukes

"WHAT'S that? Was I incensed when the umpire put my husband out of the game in the third inning? I should say not! It's the first night in nearly three weeks I've had him home in time to help put the kids to bed!"

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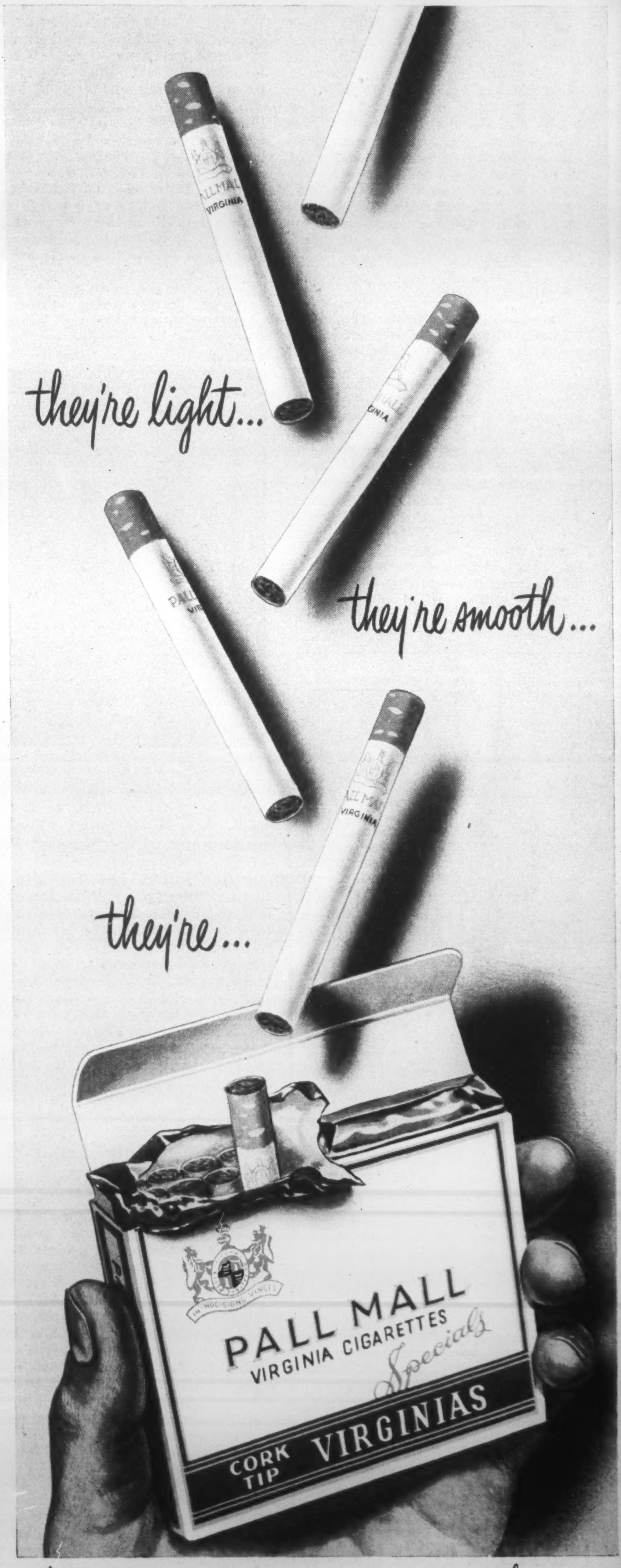

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British Solution Waits on Vote; Council of Europe's Good Start

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THERE is at least one element of wry cheer about the British financial crisis which has been little noted in millions of words of comment, in that it is essentially a peace-time crisis, being tackled with peace-time methods. Were the British and American governments still fearing war, or as the Moscow Radio constantly asserts, actively preparing for it, the British difficulties would soon be cleared away by an American move in the grand manner of Lend-Lease.

Instead, just because there is no particular fear of war in the near future, the United States administration is unable to take steps which it recognizes as helpful and needed because it does not believe that a weary and sulky Congress, wrestling with an enormous budget and souring on foreign aid, would agree to them. And the British government does not feel able to carry out changes in its domestic policy which many of its members have come to believe necessary, because it must face a general election soon.

No Basic Cure

This may be deplorable, but it is normal behavior in a democracy at peace—or what passes for peace in our time. And so it appears, as is also normal—that the British crisis must become worse before really basic measures will be taken to resolve it.

The proposal for an economic union of the two greatest Western powers and a single currency which passed like a comet across the summer sky, has apparently not been discussed seriously, if at all. Indeed, with all the tremendous readjustments which it would require, and the long strides towards political union which it would imply, this proposal is reminiscent of the last-minute offer of union which Mr Churchill made to France in June 1940.

It will require a greater crisis than the present one, or a further process of public education by great leaders on both sides of the Atlantic, to bring such a union about. It is the sort of thing which a Churchill and a Roosevelt might have carried through; however one may feel about Truman and Attlee as sincere and decent human beings, they scarcely provide leadership of that boldness.

Nor is there to be any American-backed move to put the dollar and the pound on a gold basis, with free convertibility; or any real dropping of American tariffs, to make it easier for Britain and other dollar-short countries to sell in the great American market, as the nations could in the free British market when Britain was the world's leading trader and banker; or any broad assumption by the United States of debts which Britain incurred, particularly in Egypt and India, in bearing more than her share of the war burden.

On the British side there is to be no radical revision in social and fiscal policy to restore incentives to harder work and more efficient management, by rewarding effort and punishing sloth—as, for example, *The Economist* has been calling for months. British and American observers alike have been reporting that the British workers, enjoying a false feeling of security through full employment, food subsidies and extended social services, show little concern over the present crisis.

UNIFIERS—political and economic. Paul-Henri Spaak, chairman of the assembly of the Council of Europe greets Averell Harriman, European administrator of the Marshall Plan.

No one wishes to see them suffer. Heaven knows they deserve a better life than they are getting. But since the crisis is real and their feeling of security is unjustified, it follows that some change of domestic policy is necessary to make them realize this. Those are simply the hard facts of life; if these facts are not faced now, much harder facts will have to be faced next year.

Still, in all fairness, the noisy criticism of British "inefficiency" needs a balanced reply. The *Christian Science Monitor*, a notably generous and constructive paper, has published a long list of British firms which have achieved a remarkable increase in production in the past year through more efficient management and pay incentive schemes. And there is the often forgotten fact that total British production is thirty per cent higher than before the war, and exports fifty per cent higher.

British exports in fact now equal imports: the trouble is that not enough of the exports earn dollars. And the reasons for this lie in excessive American tariffs; in the diversion of one-quarter of all British exports to pay off war debts, to countries like India holding large sterling balances; and in high British price tags which hamper sales in a country such as Canada.

This is not intended, however, as an attempt to explain the intricacies of the British crisis, but merely as a warning of the far-reaching repercussions which it is bound to have on the Western world in the months to come. The Washington Conference, helpful in spreading understanding of it, will produce only mild palliatives. Bold action is deferred by both major parties, which leaves Canada in the squeeze between them.

The crisis will get worse before it is tackled fundamentally. But it must in time be tackled fundamentally, for as Britain becomes weaker and the Americans will find their own position and policies all over the world weakened. And, in the end, they cannot let Britain fall. If they had to curtail or even abandon all of their other programs of foreign aid, they would have to support Britain.

EUROPE FIRST

Seated Alphabetically, Delegates At Strasbourg Drop Nationalism

EVENTUALLY, if the whole American postwar policy of Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan and Atlantic Pact makes sense, and the need for a Pacific Pact becomes imperative, a bold solution will probably be worked out to cover Britain and the whole Commonwealth.

If it should not, then we shall probably see a British Conservative government throw its full weight behind the Council of Europe and its plan for European federation, including in its economic sphere the British, French, Belgian, Dutch and Portuguese dependencies. The strain which such a development would place on Canada's political and economic relationships can only be imagined.

Even with the mild support of a British government delegation undecided on its course, the first session of the Council of Europe did notable work. Observers remarked that it differed from all previous international conferences in that the delegations did not speak and vote as national blocs. The alphabetical seating of individual delegates is given some of the credit for this, and has been marked down as a stroke of genius by the person or committee responsible.

This arrangement tended to put the delegate on his own, as a representative of Europe. And then, of course, many of the delegates had been appointed to the Council because they had identified themselves with the project of European Union in one form or another. A considerable number had been active in Mr. Churchill's unofficial United Europe Movement, and the outstanding development of the session was the prestige maintained by this movement and the success which its proposals gained.

There was not even the expected division into conservative and socialist blocs, or at least such a division never had time to harden. The only real division which was displayed was between those who urged that the Council go slow, in view of the intricacy of the problem of uniting Europe, and those who urged that it go fast, because of the fast-approaching end of Marshall aid in 1952 and

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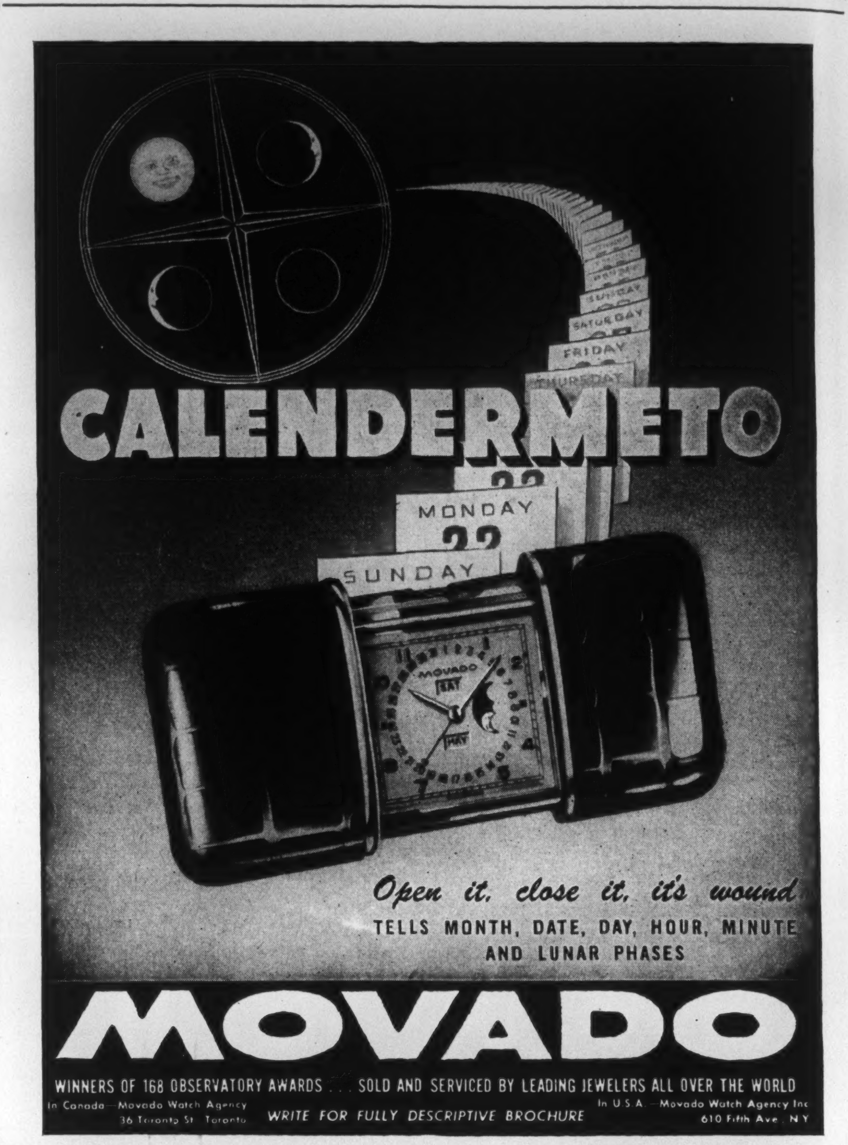

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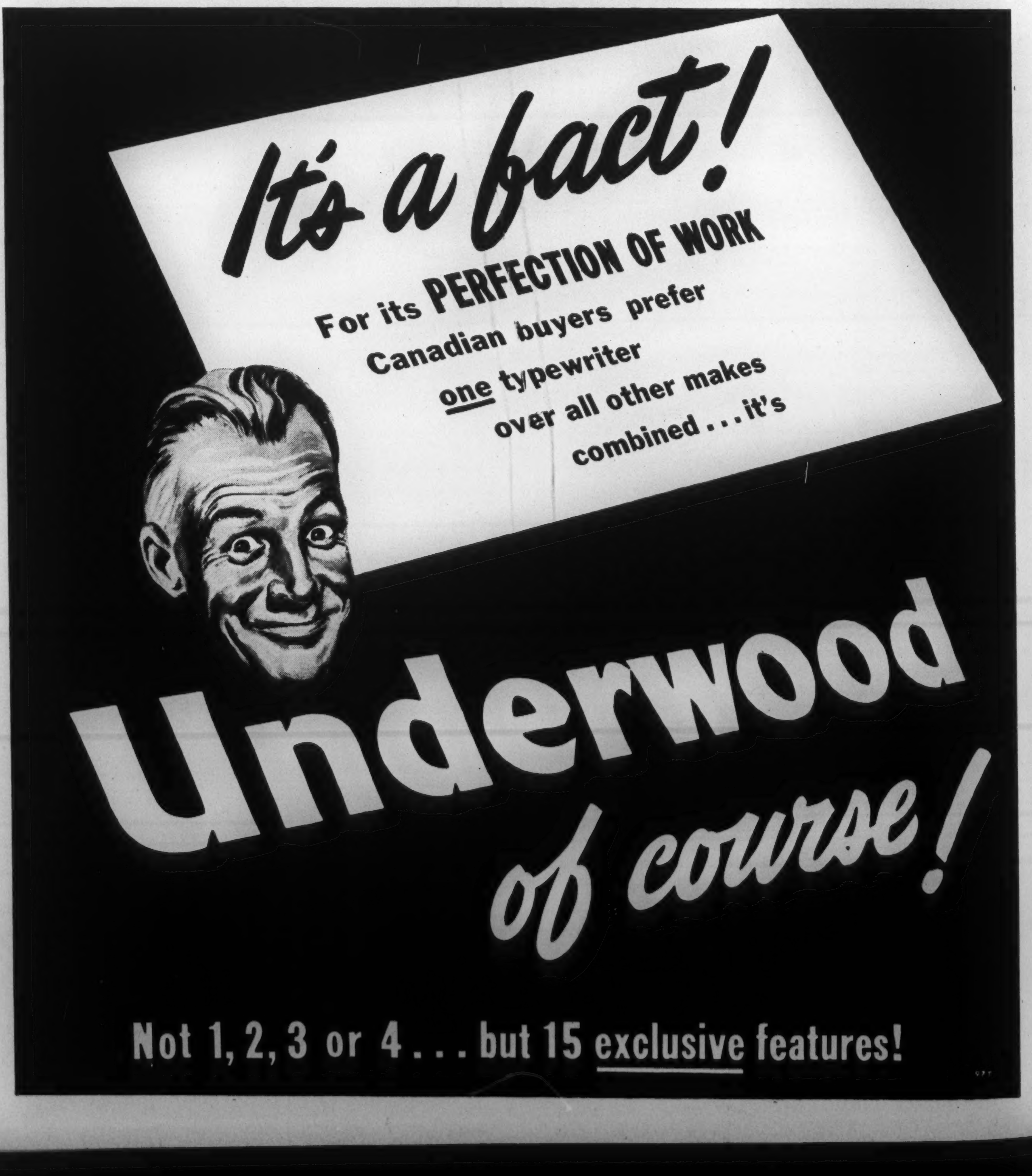

the deadly press of time in this atomic age.

The go-fast people had the better of it. They carried through a spirited revolt against the attempt by the senior body of foreign ministers to name the topics which the assembly could discuss, and came up with a broad proposal, carried by overwhelming vote, for an economic union of Europe with free currencies and preferential tariffs which would include the dependencies of the European colonial powers.

M. Spaak, the Assembly president—and one of the most able and influential of presiding officers, as his U.N. experience has shown—is to go to Washington to try to persuade the United States to relax its tariff condition of "most-favored-nation" treatment, to permit such a European preferential system to be set up.

Finally, the assembly voted overwhelmingly for a beginning to be made on the federation of Europe, to have real power in a limited range of functions over the member governments. A committee is to study this over the winter, and a steering committee headed by Spaak is to carry on the assembly's work through the year.

One of the wise decisions of the founders of the Council of Europe was to exclude Communist delegates, since these, on orders from Moscow, rabidly oppose the whole idea of European union and could only have frustrated and disrupted the work of the assembly.

Even the lesser division which was apprehended, between conservative and socialist blocs, may be minimized by the fact that in many Western European countries—and even in Germany — middle-of-the-road Christian Social (not socialist) parties head the governing coalition, and even a British Conservative government would be far from "rightist" in the North American sense of the word. Finally, the compulsion to "unite or perish" is great and growing.

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YUGOSLAVS CLAIM LENIN

Call Soviets Marxist Backsliders, Imperialists and Exploiters

THE threat of Soviet armed attack against Tito, implied in the moving of Red Army divisions to the Yugloslav frontier in Hungary and Rumania and the reference to "more effective measures" in the latest Soviet note to Belgrade, has eased temporarily.

Tito has affirmed to a succession of British, French and American visitors his confidence that the Cominform economic blockade has failed, and the Soviets will not make open war.

Tito's confidence undoubtedly is based in considerable part on the encouragement which he is receiving regarding economic support from the West. The mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (no longer dubbed "lackeys of Wall Street") is, he says, "making great progress" in investigating the soundness of loans to develop Yugoslavia's rich deposits of lead, copper and bauxite; though it is doubtful whether such loans will reach the rumored Yugoslav figure of $250,000,000.

He already has a bird-in-the-hand in the U.S. Export-Import Bank loan of $20,000,000 for mining equipment, and official permission to buy a steel finishing mill in the United States. The Acheson argument that in the struggle against Soviet expansion, Tito, who is challenging the Kremlin's power, should be supported without being befriended, has gained the day. This viewpoint has now been reinforced by a declaration of the Yugoslav socialist leader, Topalovitch, whose party has been suppressed in Yugoslavia and who has been forced into exile by Tito, in an article in the *New Leader*.

Topalovitch argues that Stalin is Enemy No. 1, and that if the Western powers keep hands off and allow Stalin to brush Tito out of his path, then Stalin's control of the Balkans and his threat to Europe will be enormously increased. Tito's dictatorship, on the other hand, "has little significance as an international threat." "The open struggle between Stalin and Tito offers a golden opportunity to the democratic powers."

The writer makes a strong point in noting that a defiant Yugoslavia not only blocks off the Soviets from the Mediterranean, but severs the vital Danube line which links all of their Central European and Balkan satellites, as the great military and commercial transport artery of this region. The Soviets took control of all Danube transportation through joint companies forced on the various satellites. Tito has now abrogated the agreement for a joint Soviet-Yugoslav Danube company, and reassumed full control of his sector of the river.

There should be no illusions, however, that while the Yugoslavs Communists are engaged in a more bitter fight with the Kremlin than any democrats, they are making any notable shift towards a democratic system. Far from it, their doctrinal chiefs are pounding away harder than ever to prove that they are the real followers of Lenin and the Muscovites the backsliders.

Quote Lenin at Soviets

Thus Comrade Djilas, one of the three or four top men in Yugoslavia, and coming with Foreign Minister Kardelj as a member of the powerful Yugoslav delegation to the U.N., has just published a most interesting critique of Leninism and the present conflict. Socialism, runs his sharply barbed argument, is no longer the experience of one backward country. It is the experience of many countries, some of them much more developed.

Lenin, he says, could not foresee that the first socialist country would impose unequal relations on those which were to follow it. Lenin could have no idea that the U.S.S.R., by means of joint companies and in other ways, would draw extra profits from Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and so on, and exploit smaller socialist countries, making out that all this constituted "help" to them. (So much for the "Molotov Plan")!

Djilas then takes up the main Titoist thesis, that socialist countries must respect each other's equality and domestic sovereignty. "The proletarian parties must now consider very carefully whether it is in the interests of socialism to create a united state organism out of all the socialist states (*i.e.* a world U.S.S.R.) or whether the socialist states should develop independently in the closest mutual cooperation. Lenin allowed the principle of secession or independence, not only in the case of countries outside Tsarist Russia, but also of countries inside it."

Lenin also said that "the infection of the Great Russian Communists can awaken the suspicion that they do not act for the sake of the unity of the proletariat in the struggle against the yoke of capital, but for Great Russian imperialist aims. . . These manifestations of Russian nationalism constitute treason to Communism and do great harm (in the case of the Ukraine)." Elsewhere, says Djilas, "Lenin laid stress on the importance of the struggle against Great Russian imperialism and chauvinism."

The Yugoslav quotes the London *Daily Mail* as comparing the methods which the U.S.S.R. is adopting against Yugoslavia with those which Hitler employed against Austria and Czechoslovakia.

With tongue in cheek, perhaps, he says that his only reason for using such quotations is to show the great harm which the Soviet Union is doing to the peace struggle led by the democratic (Communist) world forces, by handing the Western press "an irrefutable mass of material about the undemocratic dealings of a big socialist country against a small and independent socialist country which is fighting for equality and the honoring of her sovereignty."

This is the full import of the Tito-Stalin fight. This is the Yugoslav Communists' demand for equality, free cooperation and freedom from exploitation by Soviet Russia which, we may not doubt, is being followed closely by Communists all over the world.

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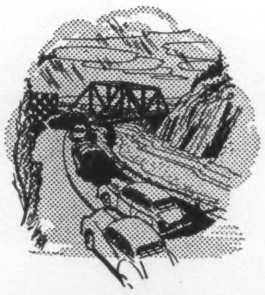
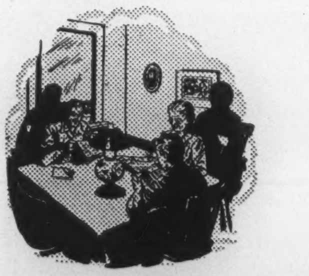


3. Is there a narrow bridge that chokes traffic and causes accidents in your locality? You may be surprised to find it replaced some day with . . . one of the many wide, safe bridges being built — thanks to life insurance dollars—in places where they're needed. Then watch the traffic flow!



2. Are you a farmer, or farmer's wife, doing hard chores by hand? Electric power may soon save you time and energy with machines, provide convenient light and water because . . . electric power lines are being brought into more rural areas. Invested life insurance dollars are helping to finance many of these labour-saving power developments for farmers.

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L-798

Communism's Secret Rites Attract African Natives

By ELSPETH HUXLEY

Western impact on a tribal organization unchanged for centuries has thrown the African native off balance. It is unfortunately true that some Communist practices are closer to African tradition than our own democratic ideas and as such exert a strong appeal. What has democracy to offer in place of the emotional relief of the tribal dance, the witch doctor, the age-grade ceremony? One of the chief effects of civilization has been to make life much duller for the average peasant. Clearly thought and planning are needed, but the time may be running short.

Mrs. Huxley, wife of Gervas Huxley, cousin to Julian and Aldous, spent most of her childhood in East Africa and writes on this subject with authority. She has travelled extensively, studying soil erosion and agriculture. Her latest book "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" was reviewed in SATURDAY NIGHT on April 26.

GENERAL SMUTS has said that a regional defence pact is needed for the African continent. How useful is a pact against external threats when the real dangers lie within? Today Africa may be full of promise, but it also harbors forces of instability which threaten to bring down in disillusion all our hopes and plans.

First in importance among these forces of instability is the pressure of population. Numbers are rising at terrifying rates on limited areas of productive land, many of which are losing fertility as fast as the people are indulging theirs. In several countries the population will double, unless checked, in 30 years. Widespread suffering and actual starvation must result unless a balance can be struck between food and people.

Secondly there is a group of problems, as yet barely understood, centering round the psychology and social structure of the African. The western impact on a tribal organization that had remained virtually unchanged for centuries has thrown the African off balance.

As a result, too many are drifting without faith, without loyalties, bemused by the conflict of values and starved of nourishment for the desire, innate in us all, to fill a place of dignity in a purposeful community. Conscious of the overwhelming material power of the white man, and of the falsity of a system of religion and custom inherited from their fathers, inevitably many Africans are at once envious and resentful, anxious to copy and yet uncertain of their model. They are not so much men of two worlds as men fallen between two stools, easy game for any huckster or demagogue ready to show them short cuts to paradise.

Mutual Trust

Closely allied to this set of problems is a third group falling under the head of race relations. Briefly the question here is whether sufficient mutual trust and respect between black men and white can be maintained. Without that trust, progress is checked at every turn. In certain areas, though by no means universally, African confidence in European good faith has, unfortunately, weakened of late, and there is a certain amount of disillusioned scepticism on the other side.

All these matters need time for their remedy, and time is not one of our exports. Hitherto the European powers have been able to call the tune. Now, for the first time, a rival and aggressive ideology has come into the picture. Communism, taking new strength from its conquests in Asia, is about to challenge the European powers on ground where they are most vulnerable because their control is that of an alien intruder. And this challenge will be made in the Trojan manner, not with open force.

As yet there is little evidence of Russian-inspired penetration into colonial Africa, and the talk of Communism increasingly heard in colonial capitals is speculative rather than factual. That is not to say that it is fanciful. The Governor of Uganda has stated that recent riots and strikes in that Protectorate were fomented by a society of local malcontents with Communist affiliations. There is some evidence that Communist-trained Africans were at the bottom of the general strike in Mombasa in 1947 and of the ugly Gold Coast riots in 1948. The suggestion has been heard that the Russian mission and hospital in Ethiopia are preparing the ground to act as headquarters of a Communist drive in eastern Africa.

It may well be that Communists will make no open moves in colonial Africa for some time, since, from their point of view, the job is being done for them by the various nationalist and anti-European societies which are everywhere sprouting, and indeed are encouraged as part of our mission to foster democracy. These attract disgruntled and power-seeking young men who are natural fellow-travellers, and provide them with experience. Such crude nationalist movements tend to undermine government authority and hold up economic progress. If successful in prematurely driving out the European, they would leave a state of chaos, as in Burma, into which Russian nominees would readily step. The Communists may therefore be content at present merely to provide the tools of propaganda, leaving the simpler-minded nationalists to do the job, and limiting their direct part to keeping in fairly close touch.

One easy way to do this is through African students in the United States, Britain or Canada. In Britain alone there are today some 2,800 of these—not a large number in relation to Africa's millions, but every one is a picked man (or woman) destined to return to a position of trust and prestige in his own country. Communists are making a dead set at many of these young men, a number of whom are succumbing to the doctrine's appeal.

To them its strongest attraction probably lies in its repudiation of the color bar, and perhaps the most effective single counter-measure

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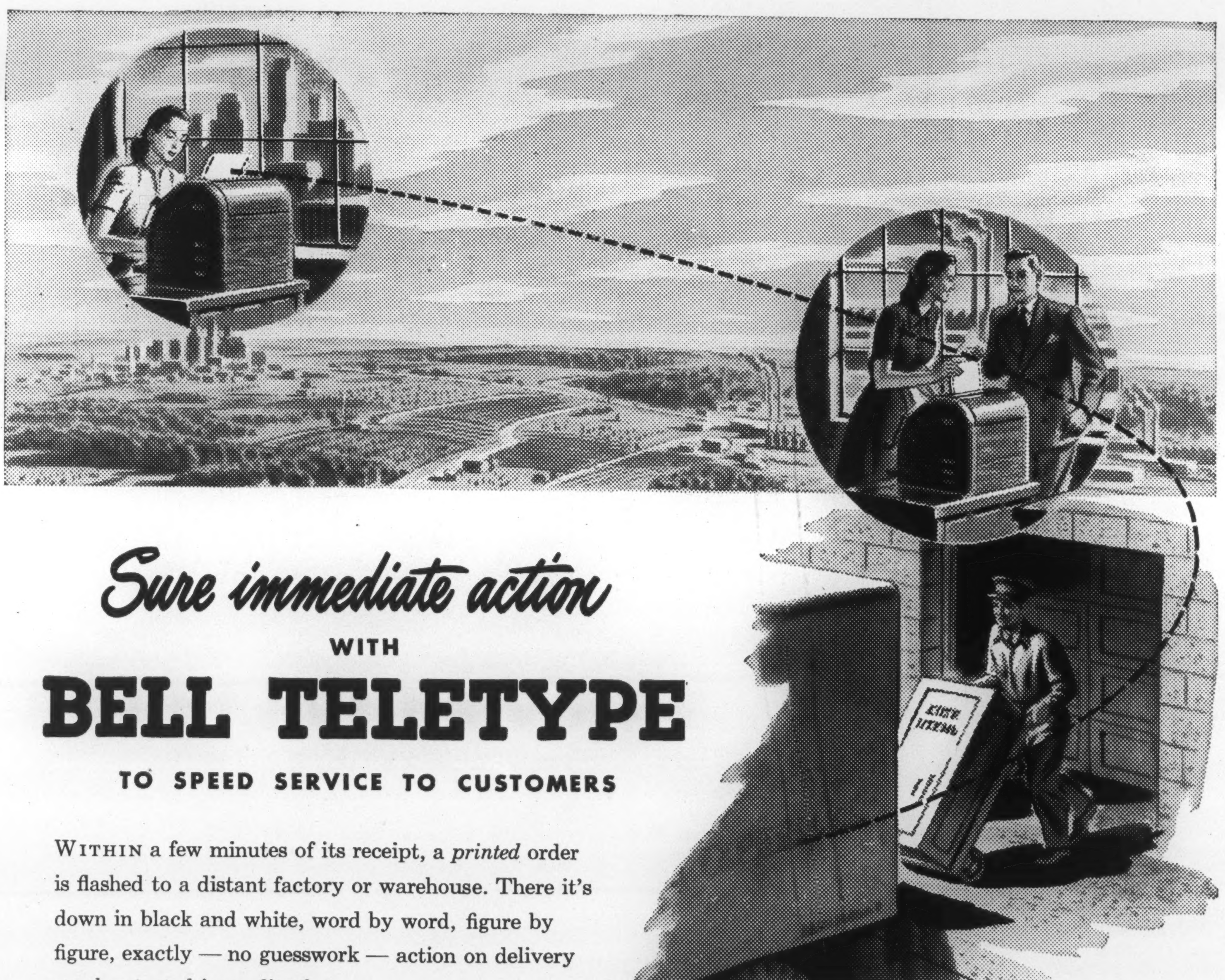

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would be the general mixing, in Africa, of educated Africans and Europeans on as friendly terms after five o'clock in the afternoon as before it.

The best way to counter Marxist doctrine is officially conceived to be the same in colonial Africa as in Europe: raising standards of living so as to make the Western way of life more attractive than the Russian.

This was a major objective of colonial policy long before Communism became a danger, but it will take a very long time, and indeed it will be realized at all only if methods of farming can be drastically reformed and population increases slowed down.

Other steps are also necessary. There is, of course, the negative one of suppression. We rightly cherish free speech and preach it in Africa, where it was an unheard-of concept until a few years ago; but we must not be surprised if people whose tradition was to execute instantly anyone who showed even a slight discourtesy to a chief regard it as insane rather than praiseworthy.

We must face the fact that some Communist practices are actually closer to African tradition than our own Western democratic ones, and may therefore exercise a stronger pull than Africans themselves realize.

Clandestine Adventure

It is no small part of Communism's strength that it appeals in any case to the sense of clandestine adventure. Here again there is a link with African custom, in which secret societies often played a significant part.

One of the main effects of the spread of civilization has been to make life much duller, if worthier, for the average peasant. Joining a society or union, very likely with some irreproachable name, whose aims are gradually twisted towards excitingly illicit ends, may have something of the appeal of the lost tribal ceremonies and secret rites.

What sort of replacement is to be offered for the emotional release of the tribal dance, the age-grade ceremony, the sense of magic, the vivid breaks in life's monotony? And, on another plane, for the deep loyalty to chief and tribe, the sense of belonging to a group, of rhythm and purpose?

These are complex questions, but they must be answered if substitutes which can lead only through chaos to tyranny are not to be seized on *faute de mieux*. The need at present is for deeper and wider knowledge in these almost unexplored fields of social study. But such knowledge must be quickly won, for time presses hard.

SCIENCE FRONT

Want A Long Life?

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

THE best way to ensure longevity apparently is to be born when your parents are both very young. This conclusion is based on researches of Dr. Albert I. Lansing, assistant professor of anatomy, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo., with simple, rapidly growing forms of life. The study may give a clue to how human beings may be rejuvenated.

Rejuvenation was achieved with rotifers, a microscopic animal that lives in fresh water. The female is self-sufficient for propagating the race, and the male is rarely produced.

The late Dr. Raymond Pearl, of Johns Hopkins University, established on a sound statistical basis what has been general knowledge for a long time—if you wish to live long, select parents who come from long-lived ancestry. Dr. Lansing's researches indicate that the chances of attaining maximum longevity are further improved for the children who are born to such parents while they are young.

There are, however, many very long and very short lives that are not explained by these, or other, general rules.

Dr. Lansing's rotifers have a normal life span of less than a month. On their second day they are producing eggs and in rare individuals this continues until the eighteenth day. Dr. Lansing selected eggs produced on the second day to establish his standard young-egg colony and eggs laid on later days to create older-egg colonies.

This procedure was carried out in each colony for every generation so that every individual in each colony came from a parent of the same age. Dr. Lansing thus established what amounted to a group of races whose characteristic differences depended on the difference in the age of the parents when the offspring were born. There was a young race and many middle-aged and older races. As the number of generations increased the differences between the races became great.

The young race, from the two-day eggs, became more prolific egg producers, more vigorous and maintained or increased the life span, as far as the females were concerned. The more the females improved the greater became the number of useless, degenerated males. In other colonies they were very rare.

Earlier Extinct

In the older races the individuals became less prolific, stopped laying eggs at earlier ages, produced increasing numbers that did not hatch; their tissues became clouded at earlier ages, and the older the race the earlier it became extinct. An eighth-day race died out in the eighth generation, two seventeenth-day races in their third generation and others in proportional periods.

Dr. Lansing found that eggs laid up to the fifth day established young races that passed on to succeeding generations some factor that increased vigor and life span, and eggs laid on the eighth day and later transmitted a factor that shortened the life span.

Rejuvenation of an old race is possible, Dr. Lansing discovered. By taking the second-day eggs from an old age race (from tenth-day eggs) on its way to extinction he was able to establish, by continuous selection of second-day eggs from each generation, a young race with increasing egg production, vigor and expanding life span.

Dr. Lansing concludes from his experiments that there is some factor in each individual that increases with age, that is passed on to the succeeding generation and becomes cumulative. This factor is reversible in the case of the races, his experiments demonstrate. It is his belief that the factor is equally reversible in each individual, he writes in the *Journal of Gerontology*. Such reversibility would make it possible for an individual who has become physiologically old to regain biological youth.

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FILM PARADE

"The Stratton Story," A Legend Of Unheroic U.S. Heroism

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

WHEN a picture is warmed through and through with genuine American feeling and tradition and played by such agreeable American types as James Stewart and June Allyson, and when in addition it is handled by a director with too deep a respect for sentiment to let it brim over in waste, it is bound to be satisfactory entertainment. In this case it is "The Stratton Story", hereby nominated the year's most agreeable picture.

Monty Stratton was a Texas farm boy with a passion for big-league baseball. Since he was a natural-born pitcher he eventually became a member of the Chicago White Sox. Then just at the height of his baseball career be met with an accident while hunting, and had to have a leg amputated. Some years later he fought his way back into baseball and handicapped as he was, played through two more seasons before retiring. Since he did not succeed in making the big league a second time this was perhaps a minor triumph in baseball terms. In terms of the strength and stubbornness of the human spirit, however, it was enough to make him one of the major heroes of the athletic world.

This is the actual outline on which "The Stratton Story" was built. For dramatic purposes the producers have taken a few liberties with the record, but these do no harm to the film's authenticity of feeling, especially since the baseball sequences throughout have been managed with such masterly professionalism that you might almost as well be sitting in a stadium as in a movie theatre. It is possible, of course, that from the professional viewpoint James Stewart's performance as a big league pitcher is only moderately dynamic. To the untrained or feminine eye, however, he looked fine most of the time.

The picture is pleasantly even and unpretentious, and if there are no high spots among the performances there are no low spots either. It is largely the effortlessness of "The Stratton Story" that gives it charm, with the players easily afloat in a completely congenial medium. There is a certain quality of the American spirit — friendly, easy-going, unheroically heroic—that Hollywood producers are forever striving to turn to the uses of entertainment. They do not often succeed as they have succeeded here.

SOME years ago Ingrid Bergman wielded a baseball bat in "The Bells of St. Mary's". Since she was playing the role of a nun this created a mild sensation at the time. The sensation might have died down and been forgotten, except that nothing is ever forgotten in Hollywood which preserves total recall on file. In "Come To The Stable", Miss Bergman's original bid for attention has been doubled and redoubled. There are now two nuns (Loretta Young and Celeste Holm) and one of them drives a jeep with furious disregard for traffic laws while the other scampers about a tennis court, quite unmindful of her habit and comes within a net shot of winning a five-hundred-dollar bet.

Though the outward behavior of the pair is rather strikingly secular their motives are entirely unworldly. They want to build a children's hospital right in the middle of the most restricted part of rural Connecticut; and their innocent obliviousness to privacy, property rights and the claims of first and second mortgages goes to make in this particular setting for fairly lively comedy. Comedy, in fact, is the chief element in "Come To The Stable" though piety is by no means neglected. Their innocence and zeal finally win out against the resistance of the New York gangster who is called on to donate the site, and the reluctance of the Hollywood songwriter who has to surrender his elegant privacy. (As it turns out the Hollywood songwriter is a far tougher subject for the sisters to handle than the Italian racketeer.)

Films with religious themes are always slightly suspect, since they are, in trade terms, natural grossers. In spite of this, however, and in spite of its obvious derivations, "Come to the Stable" does suggest at moments that someone along the line found considerable enjoyment in making it, regardless of grosses.

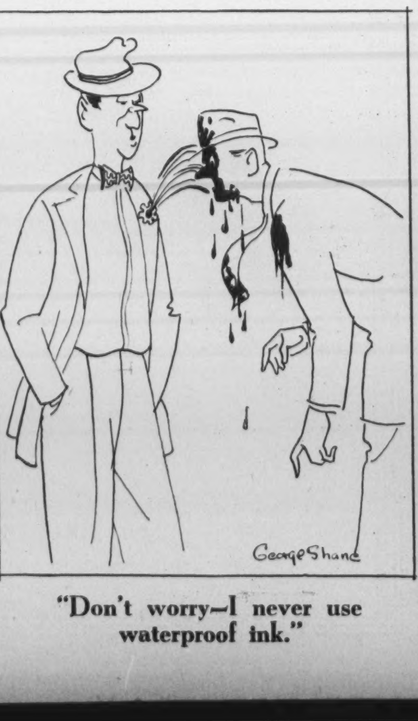
"TOP OF THE MORNING" was designed to please and to make a lot of money and to fill every Irish heart in the audience to bursting. It will accomplish all these purposes except among the small minority who find themselves dulled to stupor by the whole playful Irish legend. However, for those who do not suffer from this affliction "Top of the Morning" concerns itself with the theft of the Blarney Stone and the subsequent wave of consternation which swept right across the Atlantic and brought a singing insurance-claims assessor (Bing Crosby) to the rescue. The rest has to do with prophecies, divinations and folk lore, all thickened with Irish brogue of such a consistency that the plot could hardly be stirred with a spoon. Ann Blyth, Hume Cronyn and Barry Fitzgerald are all involved, and Irish accents appear to have been distributed on the principle of to each his own.

SWIFT REVIEW

LOOK FOR THE SILVER LINING. Backstage musical with a routine plot based on the career of Marilyn Miller. Only the songs will make the subject and the era recognizable to old-time Miller admirers.

SORROWFUL JONES. Bob Hope in the Damon Runyan comedy about the Bootlegger and the Baby. Mr. Hope is at home with the comedy and relatively unembarrassed by the sentiment.

WUTHERING HEIGHTS. Revival of the fine screen version of the Bronte novel. With Laurence Olivier, Merle Oberon.



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THE SIX RIVERS

(An Ode to mark the end of the Trout Season.)

THROUGH her tropical swamps let
the Amazon roam
And rejoice in her jungles and mud;
Let the Rhine boast of castles, the
Tiber of Rome,
And the Nile of his annual flood.
But the rivers that flow into Georgian Bay
Are a worthier theme for my ditty:
The Nottawasaga, the Boyne and the
Pine,
The Noisy, the Mad and the Pretty—
Above all, the Pretty!

Come Izaak* and Peter, twin anglers
renowned,
Here's a trip to surpass your best
wishes;
Heaven itself knows no happier
hunting-ground,
More miraculous catches of fishes!
Climb aboard the old jeep, bringing
rod, hook and line,
For a jaunt eighty miles from our
city.
To the Nottawasaga, the Boyne and
the Pine,
The Noisy, the Mad and the Pretty—
Especially, the Pretty!

Where Lavender Falls from its turretted walls
Cascades into shimmering pools,
We'll cast out the fly, and observe
with keen eye
How it lures the fishes—poor fools!
Their fun is soon over, they strain
at the line,
But end in the creel or the kitty,
On the Nottawasaga, the Boyne and
the Pine,
The Noisy, the Mad and the Pretty—
And chiefly, the Pretty!

From May to September the gods
never frown
On the true devotees of the trout.
The speckly, the rainbow, the lake
and the brown—
In turn, wet or fine, we pull out.
But at fall of the year, we must shed
our first tear
In bidding farewell, more's the pity,
To the Nottawasaga, the Boyne and
the Pine,
The Noisy, the Mad and the Pretty—
Particularly, the Pretty!

R. S. LAMBERT

*Walton, of course.

Living room: Kroehler's "Valentine Seaver" furniture with limed oak occasional pieces.

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Biel's Bronzes Of Bucking Broncos Will Inform Cowboy Researchers

By MARGARET and ROBERT FRANCIS

WHEN the long, hot days of the Canadian summer brought out a rash of stampedes across the Canadian west, one of the enthusiasts who wandered from stampede to stampede, leaning on the fence, drinking in the dust and the atmosphere of the old west was Charlie Biel.

Canadians are noted for their lack of interest in the remnants left of their pioneer forefathers' life, but often non-Canadians like Charlie Biel dedicate their lives and their art to preserving some souvenirs of a lusty yesterday for future generations.

The ex-Nevada cowboy is one of the most vigorous of modern American sculptors, and his art for the past few years has been focussed on the Canadian west. Students of the future, trying to reconstruct the old west of stage coach and Indians, the riding, roping, wrangling life of the Canadian cowboy, will pore over the bronzes of Charles Biel, conceived and created in a studio in Banff. Every bronze cowboy, pong, chuckwagon and oxcart is accurate to the last detail.

"People are forgetting their roots too soon," said the rugged-faced man in tartan shirt and blue jeans, who looks like a typical cowboy himself. "Sometimes I kind of think they're ashamed of their hard riding, hard-headed ancestors. But a few years from now, when it's too late, they'll wish they knew more about the men and women who built Canada."

In 1939 when the King and Queen were in Banff, they were introduced to the old west through models carved by Biel. Last year when Viscount Bennett died one of his bequests that received the most notice in England was the bronze cowboy, on a horse, done by Charlie Biel.

Visitors to museums in Great Britain, Australia and the United States see the vigorous, colorful life of Alberta's foothills through the art and the sharp, grey eyes of the 52-year-old sculptor.

As lusty and as western as his own bronzes, Biel was a close friend of Will Rogers. His philosophy and humor have the same earthiness, and when the founders of the Will Rogers museum wanted records of the west which the great cowboy-humorist knew, it was Charlie Biel whom they approached. Several of his bronzes, a stage coach, a cowhand roping a steer, and his sculptures of Will's horses, are in the museum.

Biel learned much of his art from another cowboy artist, Charles M. Russell. When Russell died Biel led his horse in the long funeral procession that wound through Great Falls, Montana. He is now working on a statue of Russell for the Hall of Fame in Washington.

Strong, Square Hands

In his studio surrounded by trees on the hill above the village of Banff, Biel's strong, square hands were molding in clay the head of Ronald Graham of Vancouver and Montreal.

"I like people with strong faces," the sculptor said as he worked, and his own strong face, with stubborn cleft chin, was intent on the clay that was taking on life under his hands. Biel casts his own works in bronze, using a process he has discovered that the Romans also used.

"Casting models is a lost art," he commented. "I was lucky to find a satisfactory method."

There's nothing of the temperamental artist about Charlie Biel. His husky youngsters romped around him as he worked. A rabbit hopped about and a dog was barking.

"Say, we're all here but Prunes. I'll get him." The sculptor put down his knife and disappeared outside, where he was greeted with a fanfare of braying. He appeared at the door a few minutes later with a plump burro romping beside him. The animal stood looking in, braying with delight at being in the family circle. Then everyone followed him outside for a romp with Flight Lieutenant Prunes, a veteran of the R.C.A.F.

"You know, I only work when I need money," Biel admitted as he panted from wrestling with the burro. "Life can be pleasant that way."

Surprised

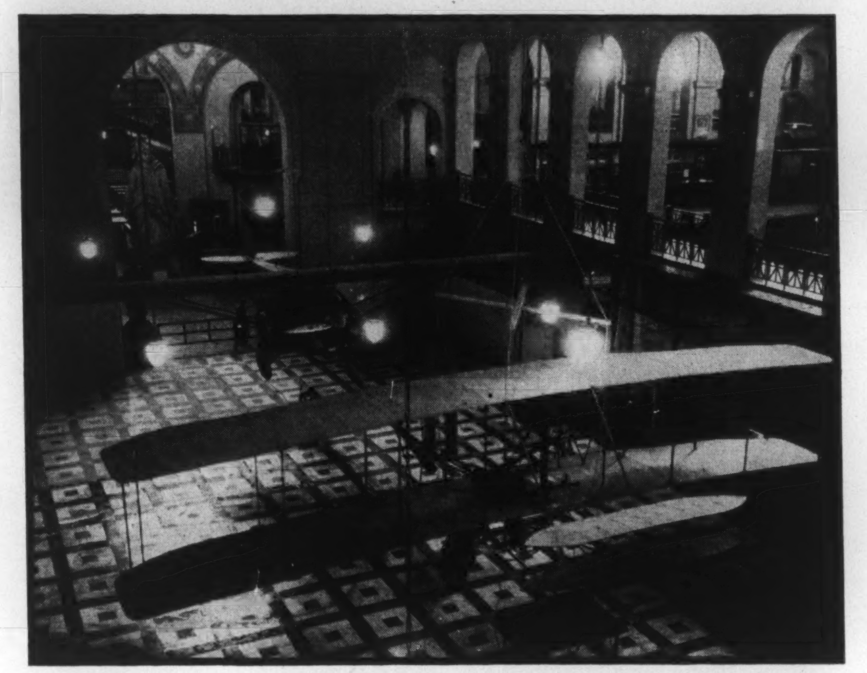
Life has been pleasant and picaresque for the man who was born on a Nevada cattle ranch. When he wasn't being a cowboy as a youngster he used to draw a little, mostly horses and ranch scenes. To his surprise people asked to buy his sketches, and Charlie left his roping and wrangling for a while to study painting. From there he progressed to sculpture.

In 1930 he visited Banff for a few weeks, and never got around to leaving permanently again. Later on two other famous artists joined him, Carl Rungius, the world's greatest painter of wild animals, and Grandemaison, one of the foremost painters of Canadian scenes and Indian portraits. The three work in their hillside studios, with long weeks off to ride in the mountains to hunt and fish and sketch.

"I have to spend a lot of time at the ranches, to get material," Biel said with a wink.

"Yes," said his pleasant-faced wife, Olive, "he always says he's going to sketch, but he ends up helping with the roundups."

"The west is my field, I have to know something about the life," he drawled back at her. "Come to think of it, it's about time I rode off again and got in some ridin' and ropin'."



BACK IN THE U.S. from England, the famed "Kitty Hawk" of the Wright Brothers is now in the Smithsonian Institution along with Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis", milestones in the history of aviation.

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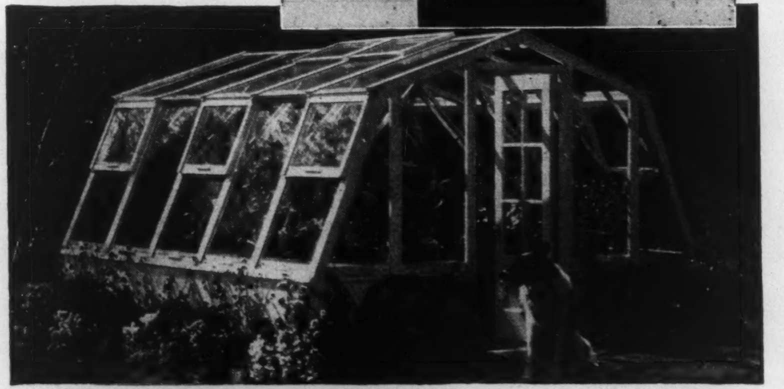

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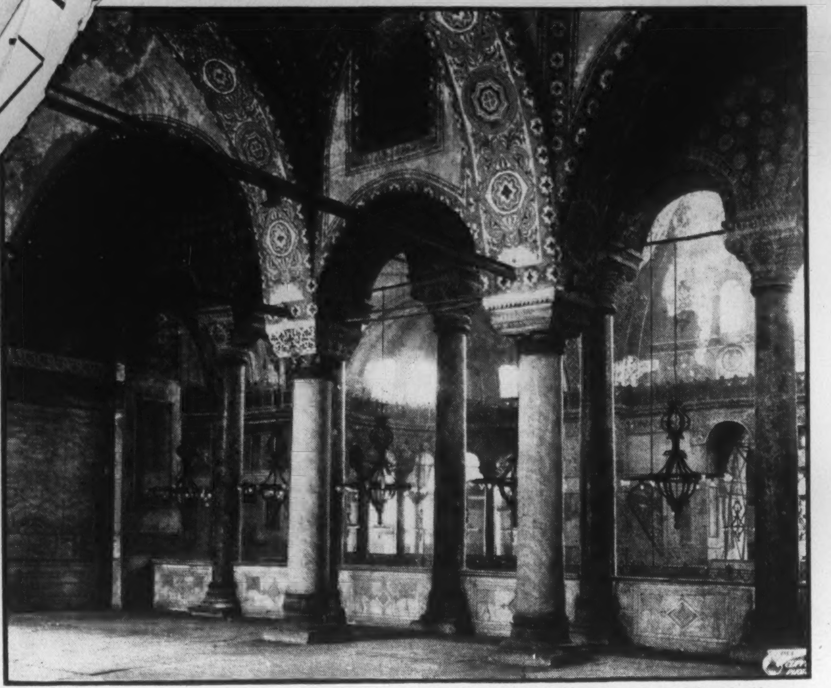

—*Photo courtesy Pan American World Airways*

First a Christian Church; then a Mosque. St. Sophia's, Constantinople.

PORTS OF CALL

"Screwdriver" Goes Down Nicely But Avoid "Raki" In Istanbul

By HULBERT WINKLER

TWENTY-FOUR hours away from New York's famous skyline you find the sun drenching the many spires of Istanbul mosques into a brilliant brocade. The spell of the East begins to affect you as from your plane window you see the shores of Europe and Asia separated only by the blue-green Bosphorus.

At Yesilkoy airport, the Clipper deplanes its passengers, and in a short while you have passed through the entry formalities and are in an American taxi headed for your hotel. Hotels in Istanbul like the Park, Pera Palace and the Konak, are first-class, and not only offer accommodations and service comparable to those found in major American cities, but provide night-club entertainment as well.

Eating for a traveller in Istanbul is no problem. In season there are plenty of game birds prepared in various styles to be found at the famous Abdullah's, along with mutton and beef dishes. In the latter category it might be suggested that you try a steak chateaubriand, embellished with the array of local vegetables. Pandelli, known the world over, is famed for its luncheons. Be sure that you make a reservation, since its popularity keeps it filled to capacity.

Fish dishes, such as shrimp and swordfish, are served to a king's taste in Istanbul, and can be recommended along with the pilav (rice) dishes, as well as the yogurt, universally popular in Turkey as a dessert, not a dieting, course.

The wine and liquor industries are government projects, and it is an interesting experiment to sample the local products. Table wine is available in red or white, and tastes sharp like the wines of the Middle East.

For cocktails or after dinner consumption seasoned travellers find the screwdriver (reputedly a G.I. concoction from the Persian Gulf Command days) made of equal parts of vodka and orange juice particularly pleasing to the palate. The other local beverage—raki—should be handled with the same amount of respect and care given an A-bomb. If taken recklessly the morning after effect of this brew for the unconditioned is almost nerve shattering.

For sightseeing, Istanbul offers classic St. Sofia (Museum), one of the world's greatest buildings; the Blue Mosque, or the Sultan Ahmet Mosque, with its six minarets and blue-tiled walls; the Mosque of Sulymaniye the Magnificent, which is considered by architects the finest structure of its kind existent; the Fire Tower on the campus of the University of Istanbul, and the market places, especially the Spice Bazaar.

Joining Istanbul to some of its component areas, the Galata Bridge serves as an excellent point to start and end the daily trips. Near the confluence of the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn, the bridge is the meeting place for trolleys, taxis and ferries.

Istanbul's historical and art treasures cover all cultural traditions back to pre-Christian civilizations, and have been carefully preserved in an atmosphere that keeps alive its glories as the historic crossroad of the Old World.

Should you leave the city in the direction of the Black Sea be sure to visit the American-sponsored Roberts College for Men, and Kiz-College for Women on the heights overlooking the Bosphorus. Among the things to see along this route are the fishermen dragging in their nets before dusk and the Rumelihisar, the last Byzantine castle built along the Bosphorus in the Middle Ages, the summer picnic grounds and the villas.

Another day should be devoted to the Princes Islands, the largest being Prinkipop, favorite summering place for Turks and visitors from as far away as India. The beach, hotels and tennis courts attract the summer guests, as well as the magnificent scenery and views often compared by world travellers to Rhodes and the Cote d'Azur. It is possible for the casual visitor to enjoy a good luncheon at one of the hotels or restaurants by the sea.

Floria, about 12 miles southwest of Istanbul on the Sea of Marmora, is Turkey's most famous bathing resort, and during the summer attracts the elite of Turkey's cities.

For a day's auto trip to rural Turkey, Sile on the Black Sea would be interesting. About 60 miles from Istanbul by good roads, this seaport famous for its stout ships and fearless seamen is practically untouched by a twentieth century civilization. It is suggested that you pack a lunch to be eaten after bathing since restaurants are hard to find in this area.

As you travel about the Bosphorus look for the "Lost Souls," black birds about the size of the American starling, which fly in formation up and down this historic channel about three feet above the water. Local tradition has it that Christ had once sent by these birds a message to the King of Armenia. Somehow the epistle was lost, and the birds and their progeny were condemned to an everlasting search over the waters of the Bosphorus.

From the Galata heights over Istanbul can be seen Leander's Tower, reminding students of literature of the swimming feat performed by the crippled Lord Byron. Natives will tell you that this lighthouse was built by Constantine as a refuge for his favorite consort who it was foretold would die of a snake bite. Although removed from his court and sent to live in the tower, the courtesan did die of snake bite—the reptile having reached the rocky island in a basket of fruit.

For night life and entertainment there is a ballet, a good number of motion picture theatres along Independence Avenue showing Hollywood products with Turkish commentaries, the hotel night clubs and the casino. The latter is government-operated and offers the combination of an excellent restaurant, a floor show with the best talent seen in the Mediterranean cities, and a night club. Like similar undertakings the world over, the charges are fair, but not cheap.

In eating out or making the rounds of the entertainment spots, remember that the service charge—a tip—of 10 per cent is added to every bill. But don't think that completes your obligations, as another 10 per cent is expected by your waiter.

Istanbul serves as an entry to Ankara, capital of the nation rebuilt to independence by Ataturk. Here are located the modern national government buildings, Ankara University and the national farm school. Hotels are limited in number, but well run, and rates are about the same as Istanbul.

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Art Of The Novel At Its Finest In The Hunting of King Devil

By J. E. PARSONS

HUNTER'S HORN—by Harriette Arnow —*Macmillan*—$3.75.

NUNN BALLEW lives on the banks of Little Smokey Creek in the hills of Kentucky with his wife Millie and far too many children. His two hundred acres, now run-down, used to be fine land when his ancestors were working it. But scrub-pine and sumac are winning the race, feebly contested by Nunn, less feebly by his wife and children. Nunn is young and strong, full of ambition to improve his farm, and feels it keenly when he sees his family ever more hungry and ever more ragged. But stronger than his strength and ambition and more potent than his remorse is his obsession for hunting the fox.

Not just any fox. For years his part of the country has been plagued by the depredations of a particularly elusive and handsome red fox which the whole area knows as King Devil. Life has no significance for Nunn as long as this animal is at large, and everything in life must be sacrificed to its eventual capture and death. It is not too much to say that King Devil is a cult with Nunn. So year after year farm work is begun only to be abandoned when the hunt is on, and Nunn thinks nothing of staying out all night in bitter weather if the scent of King Devil has aroused the local hounds.

His own foxhound, Zing, is literally run to death by the clever quarry. Nunn sells his livestock and buys two pedigreed puppies for seventy dollars. He is filled with shame and hates to bring them home for Millie and the children to see, but he doesn't need to be afraid. The pups are the only really fine things the family has ever had, and everyone co-operates in their upbringing. The pedigreed animals are far better fed than anyone in the family, and no one minds a bit. The mere ownership of these pups considerably raises Nunn's reputation among the local farmer-hunters, and things take a turn for the better. But his eldest child, Suse, a clever girl in eighth grade, is unable to go to high school for lack of shoes and clothing.

The art of the novelist was never more apparent than in this: in spite of Nunn's criminal neglect of family and land you cannot possibly hate him for it; you know perfectly well that he has to hunt King Devil, and no sacrifice is excessive. Even if this were the only merit of "Hunter's Horn" it would be a good novel. It is much better than that. It is head and shoulders above the average. Miss Arnow has taken a locale and given it life everlasting. We don't see how you can ever cease to remember her characters. The whole book has a primitive, elemental quality that renders it and its story and its people unforgettable. This quality, combined with Miss Arnow's deeply sensitive prose, has convinced us that the tremendous impact of "Hunter's Horn" will be felt as long as books are read.

Forgotten Factor

By J. L. CHARLESWORTH

THE BORGIA TESTAMENT — by Nigel Balchin—*Collins*—$3.00.

NIGEL Balchin has a fondness for telling his stories in the first person and making the teller a hard-boiled character with some attractive traits. The device is suitable for his latest novel, since its hero and narrator is surely one of the most hard-boiled persons of history, Caesar Borgia.

While modern criticism has discredited many of the contemporary libels circulated about Pope Alexander VI and his family, a complete whitewashing of the Borgias is impossible if they are to be judged by twentieth century standards. By making Caesar Borgia tell his own story, Mr. Balchin avoids the necessity of passing anachronistic moral judgments and refers the verdict to the standards of Renaissance Italy.

In the main, the author follows the facts of Caesar Borgia's career as accepted by most modern historians. Thus he absolves his hero of the murder of the Duke of Gandia, his elder brother, and of the crime of incest with his sister, Lucrezia. Caesar, however, confesses to the murder of Lucrezia's second husband, Alfonso, and justifies it as a matter of high policy. He also justifies his other more famous stroke of policy, the slaughter of his rebellious captains at Sinigaglia in 1502. That *coup d'état* put him within sight of realizing his great ambition, the unification of Italy under the nominal sovereignty of the Pope.

Yet, in less than two years, the dream of empire was shattered. Caesar had made plans for what he would do in the event of his father's death, but he had omitted one factor from calculations, namely, that he himself might be ill when that event occurred. Caesar was seriously ill and had not entirely recovered when Alexander's successor in the papacy also died, after holding office for only four weeks.

Caesar then, before he had been able to organize his forces to hold his conquests, supported the election of Giuliano della Rovere as Pope. The latter, an ancient enemy of the Borgias, immediately deprived Caesar of his office as Captain-General of the papal army and of his vast estates in Italy. Caesar left the country and was killed a few years later while fighting as a mercenary soldier for the King of Navarre.

The puzzle of Caesar Borgia's career, which Mr. Balchin does not solve, is why he should have trusted the treacherous cardinal, Giuliano della Rovere. Machiavelli, who deduced the rules of statecraft laid down in "The Prince" from Caesar Borgia's practice, supplies a comment that is apt, although it refers specifically to another incident. A general rule, which never or very rarely fails, he says, is "that whoever is the cause of another's becoming powerful is ruined himself; for that power is produced by him either through craft or force; and both of these are suspected by the one that has become powerful."

Twenty-One Gems

By JOHN BISHOP

THE NORTH STAR IS NEARER — by Evelyn Eaton—*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.00.

YOU'LL get quite a bang out of this little volume of humorous reminiscences. But do not spoil its charm by reading it from cover to cover at one gulp. There are twenty-one separate sketches, each a satisfying gem in its own right. We recommend that you pick it up twenty-one times in order to dispel twenty-one separate seizures of gloom. Also this method of using the book will be fairer to Miss Eaton, for she has lavished a good amount of care in the writing of it.

The stories are all good, individually and as a complete whole, and they mark Miss Eaton as a lover of life and laughter who finds huge enjoyment in laughing at herself. She is a non-comformist, a little rebel. Four of the stories originally appeared in *The New Yorker*. The illustrations by Ann and John Groth are particularly well done. We liked the book even better than "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay."

Hate And Hope

By JOHN L. WATSON

INISHFALLEN, FARE THEE WELL—by *Sean O'Casey—Macmillan*—$4.50.

HARRIETTE ARNOW

THE fourth stanza of the hymn of hate—hate for the Church and hate for the English, hate for the bayonets and the gun-butts of the Tans, hate for killing and for compromising, hate for everything but the glorious bright-red star of the Soviet Union, shining down on the eager, upturned faces of the workers. (Not so easy to love them now, is it Sean?—or are proletarian truncheons kinder to the battered head of freedom than dirty, capitalist ones?)

Hate and hope, bitterness and tenderness, all pure and free and uncorrupt and all set down in that wonderful, heavenly prose, dancing a jig to its own lovely music, with the sweet, singing words jostling against the harsh, steel-pointed ones.

Sean lamenting the death of his mother—a great cry of loneliness full of the bitter beauty of despair; Sean cursing the tail-coated respectability of the New Ireland, betrayed in the middle of her gory-glorious revolution by the silk-hat politicians and the capering clergy; Sean at the feet of Lady Gregory, soaking up the magic words of Shaw and Synge and Yeats, or in a sour-smelling snug, tearing up the reputations of Ireland's literary idols; Sean in the Abbey Theatre, squabbling with the actors, never, never compromising on a point, discovering the ashen taste of "moderate success"; and finally, Sean off to England, casting back a long, last, sweet-and-sour look at Ireland—Inishfallen, fare thee well . . . fare thee well forever!

Poor Sean . . . the tortured genius, forever seeking love in hatred, heaven in hell; creating strange and terrible beauty out of the stinking slums of Dublin; setting down the past in the loveliest language imaginable and dreaming of the future when the revolution of the working-class, the mighty, irresistible upward surge of Labor militant, will render all men free. . . Dream on.

Miss Scoop

By JOHN PAUL

WASHINGTON BY-LINE—by Bess Furman — *McClelland & Stewart* — $4.00.

THE author was in Washington for over 20 years as a newspaperwoman. She came from the Omaha *Bee-News*, a fact which may or may not have accounted for her extraordinary success in the Capital. Anyway, during those years, she got to know them all — the Hoovers, the Roosevelts, Frances Perkins, Evalyn Walsh McLean, the Harry Trumans, *et al.* But no matter how pally she became with the bigwigs she never forgot her bosses—and especially her big boss, the Great U.S. Public. She scooped news off the top of the heap.

The book is no exposé of anything but it does touch chattily and sympathetically on Miss Furman's relationships as a busy reporter with the greats. She knew them well, observed their warm-heartedness, was conscious of their coldnesses and weaknesses, never missed a single one of their acts for which her readers loved (or nearly loved) them and her — *e.g.*, who kept house and how in the White House. A by-product of this recounting of life with the top families is a picture of Washington right up to 1945.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC

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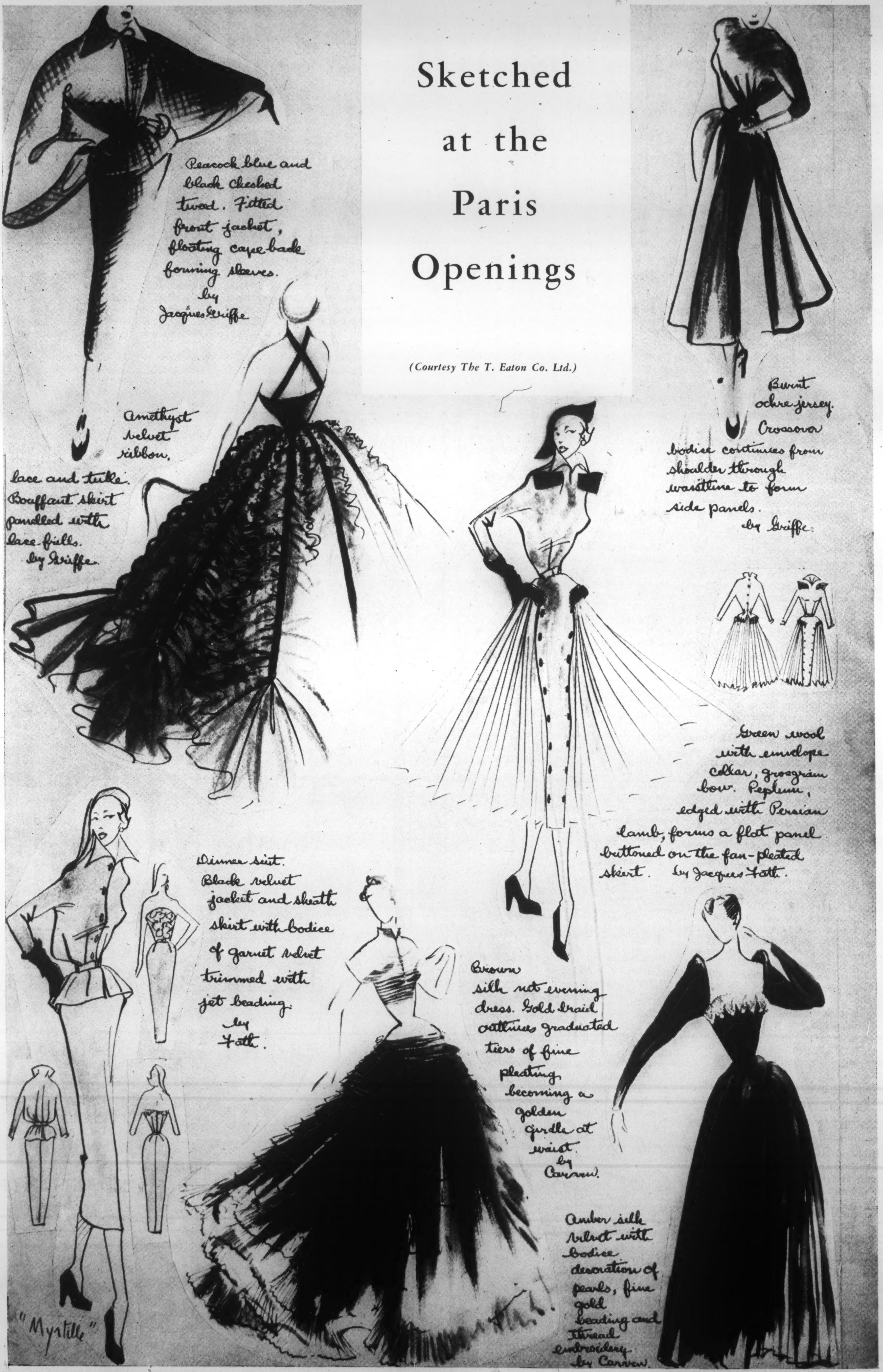
BERNICE COFFEY, Editor

Sketched at the Paris Openings

(Courtesy The T. Eaton Co. Ltd.)



Peacock blue and black checked tweed. Fitted front jacket, floating cape back forming sleeves. by Jacques Griffe

Amethyst velvet ribbon, lace and tulle. Bouffant skirt panelled with lace frills. by Griffe.

Burnt ochre jersey. Crossover bodice continues from shoulder through waistline to form side panels. by Griffe.

Green wool with envelope collar, grosgrain bow. Peplum, edged with Persian lamb, forms a flat panel buttoned on the fan-pleated skirt. by Jacques Fath.

Dinner suit. Black velvet jacket and sheath skirt with bodice of garnet velvet trimmed with jet beading. by Fath.

"Myrtille"

Brown silk net evening dress. Gold braid outlines graduated tiers of fine pleating becoming a golden girdle at waist. by Carven.

Amber silk velvet with bodice decoration of pearls, fine gold beading and thread embroidery. by Carven.

POSTPONED CALAMITY

You Need Not Keep the Cold You Catch

By HELEN CLAIRE HOWES

THE day before the wedding or the Annual Meeting you awaken with an itchy feeling in your eyes; your throat burns, and that indecisive feeling puckers up your face for a sneeze. Your very bones ache. "Oh please," you wail, "*not* a cold, not *today!* Can't somebody *do* something?"

Relax! Someone has already done something. Although you appear to have a severe cold, you don't need to keep it, that is, you can postpone it indefinitely, or choose your own time, place, and have a very mild cold at your leisure. You can show that old cold that you can take it or leave it—if you can lay your hands on a few tablets or capsules of an antihistamine drug. These preparations are used to combat allergic reactions like hay-fever and hives, but are sold only on prescription at the present time.

The antihistamines cancel out the action of histamine, a chemical substance normally present in the tissues. When a susceptible person, previously sensitized by a certain food, drug, or plant such as poison ivy, comes into contact with it again, the histamine is suddenly released from the tissue cells and rushes into the blood stream. This creates an allergic reaction, which may result in shock, stomach upset, asthma, itching, coughing, sneezing, etc. Now the symptoms of an acute head cold resemble very closely the symptoms of hay-fever, a typical allergic reaction.

The United States Navy felt that the common cold was costing their sailors too many man-hours of idle time, but what to do about it? Research had shown that colds are caused by filterable virus, but no specific remedy has ever been discovered, although thousands of "cures" have been advocated in the past. Working on the supposition that the beginning of a cold may be an allergic reaction, the antihistamine drugs were used in an attempt to arrest the cold before it got under way. They succeeded.

"Cold Id By Ded"

All personnel at one naval station were asked to report immediately they felt a cold coming on. As there were many civilian workers with dependents around the naval hospital, children were included in the experiment too; the age limit was therefore 6 to 67, male and female. In order to make sure that it was not merely the chronically allergic person who was being cured of his cold, every patient was questioned closely about previous attacks of hay-fever, asthma, eczema, migraine, etc.

Patients presenting themselves with cold symptoms were examined by the physician. If he could find no evidence of any other disease, the patient's diagnosis of a cold was accepted. The physicians agreed that the victim should be able to recognize a cold. The physician in charge has been unusually susceptible to colds all his life, and the problem of diagnosis within an hour of the onset of symptoms has become academic to him. (When he wrote the report, he had lived an entire year without a cold, although in the clinic he was exposed to them daily.)

The original objective of the experiment was to find out what percentage of colds could be aborted, or arrested, at the beginning. But despite their efforts to get people to report immediately they experienced symptoms, most of the cases turned out to be well established colds. Treatment was therefore undertaken no matter what stage the cold was in.

Five brands of antihistamine drugs were used, and every sixth patient was given (unknown to him) a common cold remedy instead of an antihistamine drug. During six months, a total of 572 patients were treated. A cold was considered to have been stopped or cured if all signs and symptoms disappeared completely within 24 hours after treatment was begun, and did not return for at least two days.

Sooner The Better

Of the almost 600 patients, only 21 presented themselves for treatment within the first hour. Out of this number, colds were arrested in 19 (90 per cent). Of 55 patients reporting within two hours, 48 (87 per cent) had their colds arrested. Only 116 were cured out of 156 who waited until six hours before reporting. Of 234 who did not report until 12 hours afterwards, only 70 per cent were cured. These figures prove that the sooner the antihistamine drug is taken, the better the chance for early and complete relief.

There were some cured among the patients who received the "cold remedy," but there was no doubt as to the vast superiority of the antihistamine drugs.

The patients who reported too late to have their colds arrested were of course treated anyway. Treatment resulted in shortening their attacks; they were very mild, with no complications. In 3 cases with pain involving the ear drum, the soreness disappeared with the cold.

Scientists know that a cold makes the sufferer immune to another for 3 to 7 weeks' time. It was found that mild colds conferred immunity also. However, if time can't be found to have the cold at all, and it is postponed indefinitely by the treatment, the drug has to be taken at 2 to 5-day intervals. Better choose a convenient time and have it over with, in order to obtain the immunity it gives.

Helps Cure Blues

In this experiment there were no severe reactions to the drugs, perhaps because only small doses were necessary. Some felt drowsy, with dry mouth; some had headache and dizziness but these symptoms were infrequent. Those preparations that have a marked sedative effect were assets for those who remained in bed, or when used at night, but constituted a hazard for the active patient. The Navy warned their personnel against driving cars while under treatment with the brands that caused drowsiness. Benzedrine and Dexedrine were given to combat the sedative effect but persons with a heart condition, high blood pressure, etc., should never take these drugs.

For the normal cold-sufferer, otherwise healthy, the stimulants "had the happy effect of lifting many patients out of the mild mental depression that is often a symptom of colds." (How comforting to know that that utterly wretched feeling is quite normal and shared by others!)

A physician in Framingham, Mass., has also reported his success in curing head colds with this type of drug. Out of almost 500 sufferers, 400 were cured or obtained relief. These were employees of an industrial plant, and the management was anxious to cut down on absenteeism. Only 7 persons lost any time from their work, and 6 of these received no benefit from the treatment. Over 100 were completely rid of symptoms within 24 hours.

UNSCATHED

I WALK well-armored through the years;
Oh, Time, you have no potent weapon
Against the first frog-songs of Spring!
And when earth's colors finally deepen
Into warm gold and singing blue,
And pink of delicate almond-petal,
My heart walks proudly and unscathed,
And Time, you've lost another battle!

PAULINE HAVARD

These experiments were carried out on the assumption that the beginning of a cold might be allergic in nature. What do the physicians think of this theory now?

It has long been known that under normal circumstances human beings harbor germs in the nose, throat, and bronchial tubes, and it is a common happening to have a person with a cold sneeze on you. From that time, something happens to the body which permits these bugs to become active and cause trouble. You get chilled after a game of golf; you eat or drink something to which you are allergic. Your particular reaction may take the form of redness and swelling of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat.

This gives the cold virus the chance it is waiting for; it fastens onto the already inflamed tissues, settling down with its family like the boll weavil to found a home. The germs that live ordinarily in the throat and nose also seize this opportunity, and a secondary infection sets in, creating complications.

By taking the antihistamine drug, the allergic reaction (caused by the sudden chilling, the food, or even by the virus itself) is nipped in the bud and the mucous membranes of the nose and throat are not damaged to the extent where the ever-present bacteria can move in unresisted. It stands to reason that the sooner the drug is taken, the less damage has been done, and the sooner the symptoms will clear up.

Great hopes are held by the physicians who conducted these experiments that when antihistamine drugs are sufficiently safe to permit the public to purchase them freely, colds will be practically eliminated. The factors responsible for their spread will be so reduced that their incidence will become less and less. Sneezing and coughing leave deposits of bacteria and virus on door knobs, dishes, books, in the air, etc. As more and more persons arrest their attacks with the antihistamine drugs, contagion will be continuously lessened until at some future date Junior will ask in a puzzled voice, "Daddy, what IS a head cold?" (We hope).

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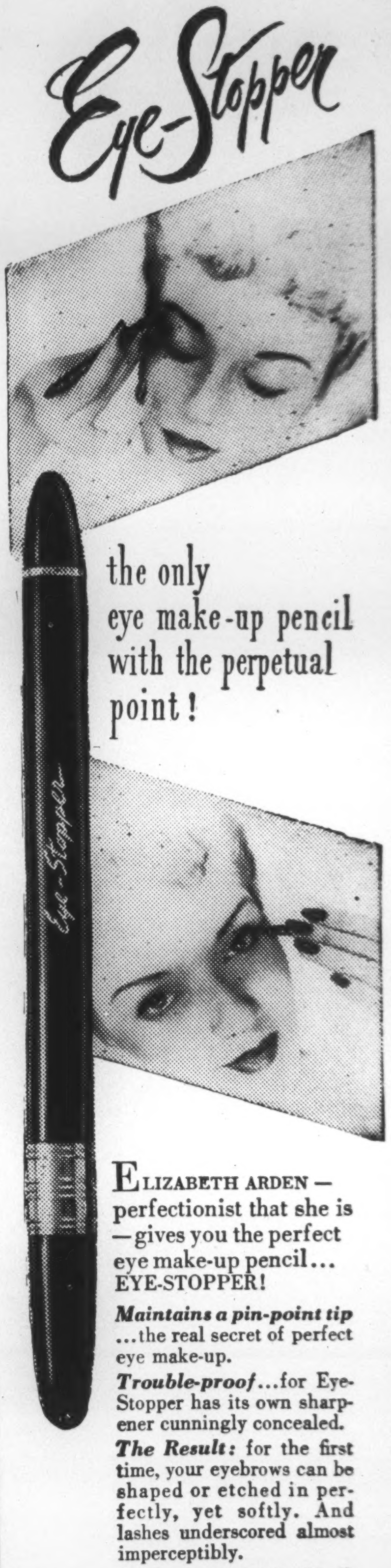

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RED TAPE

Move Up One, Please

By MARY GOLDIE

I HAVE just come in from spending an hour or two of a lovely day in the queue at a National Insurance office. I was interested, as a Canadian now living in England, not only in the length of the queue, but in the fact that there was only one little old jaded woman to deal with it and that each person in that queue had, of necessity, to occupy a good many minutes to discuss his or her particular problem. They use a sort of musical chair system in these queues. You just get nicely settled for the afternoon when the person at the head goes to the desk and then the whole queue in a single movement "moves one up."

I was deep in reverie this afternoon, just second from the top, when the top girl touched me on the sleeve and said, "Do I get a Health Insurance Card here?" Roused and surprised, I said I thought so. Indeed, I said I hoped so, it being a National Insurance Office. Her turn came and up she went to the little old lady behind the desk. In a timid, weak little voice I heard her ask the fateful question. I heard the fateful answer, "Are you under 18? Yes? Well, then, I'm afraid it's the Labor Exchange you want." My little friend slunk away, red in the face, no doubt as exasperated as I have often felt at that useless waiting for such a dusty answer!

But there *is* a way to avoid queues. A pregnant woman came in today, walked calmly past all the waiting people, marched up to the little old lady and stated her case in a low voice. One didn't need to look very hard at her to know that she was about to become one of the mothers of the coming generation. But the little old lady behind the desk had apparently missed this so obvious fact and she piped up in a shrill voice, "Has the child arrived yet?" "Any minute now!" said the queue crasher.

Then, having finished her own business, she bethought herself of the coming child and bent over, asking another question. "Oh, yes," said the little old lady, "I'll just give you a form. Get the baby to fill that up and bring it back here!"

If you didn't already know it and if you are at all interested, pregnant women in England have the right to go to the head of any queue, no matter where or for what. They seem to be hardened to the angry looks they get from their more barren compatriots who stand their ground so resignedly, come rain or shine.

By the time my turn had come, a red faced, jolly locking man in a white coat had come back from what seemed to me to have been a rather prolonged luncheon and seated himself comfortably in a chair beside the little old lady. "Next!" he called, when quite settled in. In an apologetic way I crept over to the chair in front of him.

"I haven't much," I said. "I just want to hand in this card belonging to a Danish member of my staff who has returned to her native country."

"So," he said, "She's given up, has she?"

File It Away

"Yes," I replied, "she's given up. And now the card is all yours. All her payments, deducted from her meagre pay each week, can now be tucked away in your safe. I know she gets no refund."

"Well," he replied, "the only thing I can do is to mark 'gone abroad' on the card and file it away."

I smiled rather ruefully, thinking of the amount of money represented by the stamps on that card and how my Danish friend would have been pleased to get even some of it back.

On this point, I had previously discovered that foreign people working here must all pay the weekly health contribution. In the case of French people, there is an arrangement between this country and theirs, whereby when they return to France they are credited with contributions paid in this country, but I believe France is the only country at present under this arrangement. All other nationalities must either stay, pay and bear it and hope for just one little illness so that they feel they are getting their money's worth, or cut their losses and flee the country.

"There's another question," I continued. "It concerns a person who, while being unable to work because of ill health, is not able to pay her weekly contributions. What about her? Can she claim exemption? Or must she just go to jail?"

"She can only claim exemption," the old man informed me, "if her total income over a period of a year is not more than £104."

"But that will not help her if she is ill, say, two months and then returns to work?"

"No, not at all. She can't get exemption for that. She can get a doctor's certificate showing her to be unfit for work for those months or weeks and bring it here and we will give her what are known as 'credits'."

Now, I am so tired and worn out with trying to get sickness benefit for this person when she is ill, and exemption from paying contributions when she is not working, and I have spent so many hours in Insurance Offices trying to solve the problem, that I have at last advised her to beg, borrow or steal the money to pay the contributions or else go quietly to prison where she will undoubtedly find life more peaceful, less puzzling and more to her liking, even with ball and chain thrown in!

So, the next time you visit England and have a nice sunny afternoon to spare, just drop into the Health Insurance Office in your district and you will find plenty to occupy your mind while playing the game of "move up one" and "next, please". If you come out any the wiser, you will be a better man than I am, Gunga Din.

WAY-SHOWER

WAS it his loyal love
That burned, an unseen brand
Along the years' dim trail
Lit by his steadfast hand?

Or the pine-knot of his faith
That never flickered out,
But cast its telling gleam
Across our cynic doubt?

Through the dense wood of days,
The labyrinthine dark,
He strewed like seeds of fire
His bright, contagious spark!

PAULINE HAVARD

◆

KNIVES were first fashioned from stone; gradually flint, bronze and eventually steel were used, and much later silver entered the knife picture.

The ancient knife had a dual personality—serving as both a weapon and an eating utensil. During the Middle Ages it became recognized as capable of both functions and was designed for either of the two. One of the first knives had a broad end to the blade, recommended "for the eating of peas and jellies".

The fork traces its design back to ancient mythology where we find Triton and Neptune wielding the pronged instrument. The Devil is always pictured with his pitchfork. The first fork was used as a weapon. Used in ancient days as a service piece, the two-pronged fork appeared on 16th Century tables set by members of the upper classes in Italy. People who could not afford silver used forks, knives and spoons of pewter.

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PERSONALITIES

Fine Fare in Maritimes

By GILEAN DOUGLAS

MAKING history is nothing new for Nova Scotia, but there are two girls down Annapolis Valley way who are making it in a novel and tongue-titillating manner. They are Joe (Mrs. C. R. Curry) and Penny (Mrs. M. P. Gott) who run The Hedley House, a now-famous inn at Smith's Cove on the shores of the Annapolis Basin. "Where we best fare, there we resort" is the motto of this year-round hostelry and there those who eat for ecstasy and those who eat for expansion are equally satisfied.

I believe it was Carême who said: "The Fine Arts are five in number: Painting, Music, Sculpture, Poetry and Architecture—whereof the principal branch is confectionery". Certainly The Hedley House does not produce those gigantic *pièces montées* to which he alludes, but the *schaum torte* and strawberry *Chantilly* created by Joe from the recipes of an operatic aunt make the connoisseur of food realize that good cooking and intelligent eating are indeed the heavenly twins.

Certainly clever and attractive Joe Curry knows it. Her steaks are thick and tender, her soups smooth and flavorsome, her potatoes the superlative complement they were ordained to be. As for her sauces — *soubise, béchamel,* Harvard with a postgraduate touch—they are employed in the correct manner: to heighten the flavor of a dish, not to drown it. She is an artist whose palette is the stove and whose studio is pervaded by the most delectable odor in the world: that of good food cooked superbly.

If you ask Joe what gives the strawberry *Chantilly* its deliciously subtle flavor she will tell you with perfect seriousness: "Oh, we water the strawberries with Demerara rum." The two girls have equally ridiculous tales about other dishes (ask them about the minister and the chowder when you stop off at Smith's Cove) and you are swept along on a tide of hilarity and good eating from the time you are greeted by Penny as you step eagerly in the door until you trudge reluctantly out again into a world of misunderstood food.

Busy Hostess

Penny is the gracious receptionist, the superintendent of waitresses, the collector who so painlessly abstracts the dues, the buyer of produce fresh from sea and garden. In her station wagon she dashes down each seasonable morning to the Digby wharves to bargain for the fish, with and without shells, which are such a feature of The Hedley House. There was one riotous moment of my stay there when some lobsters full of *joie de vivre* decided to join the party. Another came when we all laughed together over our recollections of that delightful engraving of the 1830's, "A Culinary Fantasy—the Cautious Carp". As you may remember, it depicts a *pièce montée* having green potato leaves for a base which supports a column-twining garland of lobster meat topped by small shells and rosebud shrimps around a teal-blue pool of crystallized sugar. Surmounting all this is the plumpest and freshest of carp, with shining scales, bulging eyes—under a spun-sugar umbrella held finnishly erect.

But life has not always been a funny story for these two who, though second cousins, had never seen each other until Corporal Joe and PFC Penny met in the Replacement Depot at Des Moines, Iowa. Joe had arrived there from Canton, Ohio, and Penny from Portsmouth, England, via a sojourn in New York. Overseas Penny was German interpreter for the American 7th, while Joe was Dental Hygienist at the Eastman Foundation in Paris.

Elbow Room

It was when they were in Germany that they evolved a plan which has now materialized in Canada. The places fixed up for the WAC's to have a sandwich and a coke were always so small that the girls could hardly swing a funny-bone in them. This led to the famous glassed-in play porch at The Hedley House which is named The Elbow Room—and has plenty of it. In Germany, also, they adopted an eighteen-year-old girl, a wood carver and an artist, who is now apprenticed to a toy maker in Switzerland. At Smith's Cove they are looking after thirteen-year-old Dora who didn't seem to have much of a future ahead of her. Tomorrow their generous hands will be stretched out to some other waif of the world.

Penny, during the war and afterwards, was in hospital with traumatic arthritis. Part of her left shoulder has been eliminated from action, but you would never know it when you see her handling carpenters' tools and paint brushes. A recent job consisted of remodelling one of the nine guest cabins into a kennel for the two stately Dalmatians, Jem (Wayfarer's Gentleman Ranker to stud book readers) and Jessie, Fogle's Fair. Jessie was in an interesting condition when I was there and it was quite a sight to see how Jem would place himself between her and all newcomers. Jem's show days are over now—thanks to a drunken driver who ran him down as he lay on the lawn beside the house.

On their discharge from the army the two cousins drove up to St. John, New Brunswick, where Joe's husband—now dead—was born. One thing led to another and finally to the investment of their GI gratuity in a small highway hotel overlooking Digby Gut. The hotel had been losing money, the neighbors resented strangers and the girls had only the foggiest notions of how to cope with a run-down hostelry.

The White House

The place was in a sad state and as they could get only one man to help them they worked an 18-20 hour day themselves. "We learned the hard way," they'll tell you. Nevertheless they opened on May 19, 1948, just 18 days after they moved in—and that's the date when The Hedley House (named after a mutual uncle) began to be one of the most popular tourist stopping places in Nova Scotia.

That first summer they grew their own vegetables (now they are raised specially for them by a Scotch gardener who knows his green an' a' that) and did every conceivable job around the house and grounds, including making some of the furniture. Long after dark they would be out weeding or tying up vines by torchlight. That first winter they shovelled themselves out of drifts while the neighbors muttered darkly that "women don't do that sort of thing; they stay in till the winter's over".

But you'd never know now that the gracious white house hadn't always gleamed with paint, that the big windows of the verandah dining-room hadn't always sparkled, that inside there had not always been the gleam of old brass and silver, the sheen of good china and comfortable Franklin warmth where a copper kettle sings.

The four bedrooms look out on the cherry orchards and wildflowered fields of the famous Annapolis Valley and across the blue waters of the Annapolis Basin to that mountain gate which the Indians call "Tee-weeden" and we term Digby Gut or Gap. Through this half-mile opening the great silver and teal-blue Fundy tides pour into the Valley filling "each thread and filament of watercourse full with the ministrations of delight".

With all this water handy it goes without saying that bathing, boating, fishing and clam digging (on the inn's private beach) are major sports. The "Switzerland of Nova Scotia", Bear River, can be easily explored on horseback and there is golf not far away.

All these are excellent things, no doubt, but give me that gastronomic delight, lobster cooked in wine as only Joe can do it; or that feast for the soul which comes in the long Nova Scotia twilight when sunset is golden on the water and day fades out along the amethystine hills which have seen so much of history. If, as H. G. Wells has stated, "human history is in essence the history of ideas" then two courageous women in Smith's Cove are making it now—and their ideas are as bright as their smiles.

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CIGARETTES
20's in PACKAGES
50's in FLAT TINS

BRAIN-TEASER

Giving You the Double-Cross

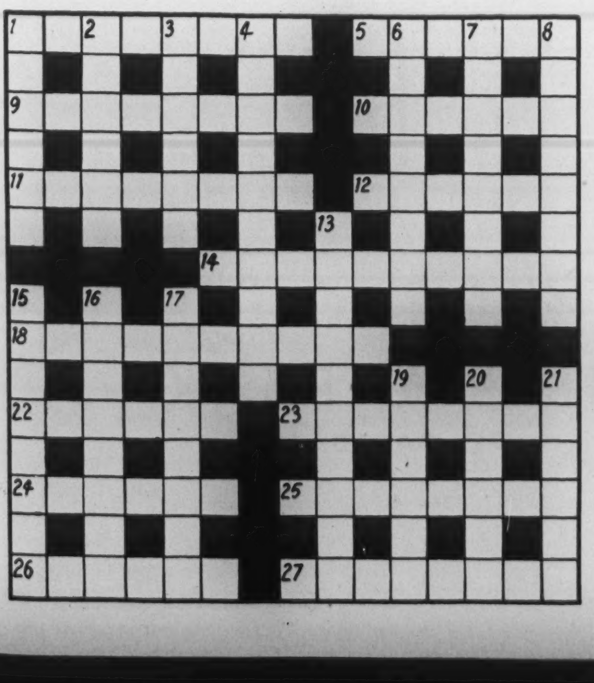
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. When you cut these you cut cutters. (8)
5. You may get away with this. (6)
9. A Gilbert and Sullivan virtue. (8)
10. Pluto, one of the lesser lights, but not a dog-star. (6)
11. Return aid to one of the twelve of Israel? (8)
12. Georgie-Porgie was a famous one. (6)
14. Country for men only? (10)
18. A nudist could not carry out this kind of investigation. (5-5)
22. There's a nit in the ice! (6)
23. Does the Cardinal get a rise out of his title? (8)
24. Roast after this, of course. (6)
25. When in this a letter is 18. (8)
26. Treasures are gone. Make most certain of what's left. (6)
27. As the creator of Lord Peter Wimsey? (8)

DOWN

1. Dam! I'm deep! (6)
2. Pile on pussy? (3-3)
3. Instrumental to wool-gathering. (6)
4. At these prices you'll probably get a hard seat. (4, 6)
6. Heavyweight composer. (8)
7. Coasting materialist. (8)
8. A little gentleman from Ireland takes a turn about his country. (8)
13. Contracts are 15 these. (10)
15. Its front is at the back of this paper. (8)
16. This'll teach him to wear his coat inside out and be rude about it! (8)
17. How cook wastes time? (over her corn, perhaps). (8)
19. The Lady of 9 was a heavenly creature, no doubt. (6)
20. Round one will show it is not tied. (6)
21. When the school yell is loudest? (6)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Cast
3. Accomplish
10. See 12
11. Toddles
12 and 10. Straining at a gnat
13. Ears
15. Codger
16. Annotate
19. Stutters
21. Series
24. Ecru
26. Beethoven
28. Treacle
29. Prattle
30. Omnipotent
31. Odds

DOWN

1. Classicist
2. Starred
4. Catkin
5. Octagons
6. Padre
7. Illyria
8. Hess
9. Indigent
14. Messengers
17. Overhead
18. Crab meat
20. Unclean
22. Invited
23. Deepen
25. Uncap
27. Otto

(72)

READY FOR SCHOOL?

Very real progress has been made in protecting the health of our school-age children.

The present mortality rate for children, who are 5 to 14 years of age, is only about one fourth of what it was in 1900. For example, since that date, the death rate for measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, and diphtheria *combined* has been reduced about 95 per cent.

While these achievements are noteworthy, there is still much to be done in improving child health. As an illustration, some authorities have found that about one child in every 25 of those they have examined has poor hearing, one in every 8 has a defect in vision, while 8 out of every 10 have some tooth decay.

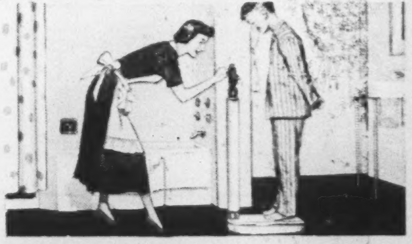
Such impairments often handicap a child at school, and may lead to lower marks and unhappiness. As physical defects may go unnoticed by parents, it is wise for children to have thorough medical and dental examinations before school starts.

These examinations may help reveal conditions requiring corrective treatment, and may also provide information as to the child's general level of health. As a result, the doctor may make various suggestions to help the child to keep in the best possible physical condition throughout the school year.

Children need a nourishing diet with plenty of "building foods" such as milk, fruit, vegetables, meat, and eggs, for growth and for strong bones.

Sufficient sleep is particularly important. Most children, between the ages of 5 and 12 years, should have about 12 hours sleep every night.

Regular exercise, out of doors if possible, helps develop muscles, improves posture, and stimulates the functioning of all parts of the body.


As either underweight or overweight may affect good health, it's wise to try to keep a child's weight about normal for his age and build.

Parents can do much to help make the school year healthier and happier for their children by understanding the physical condition of each of them, and encouraging a daily routine of health habits in accordance with the doctor's suggestions.

Other information about the health of children may be found in Metropolitan's booklet, 99-T, entitled "Common Childhood Diseases." To get a copy, simply fill in and mail the coupon below.

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FIVE THERMOMETERS

The Banana Messenger

By MARY EDNA RITCHIE

"DO YOU permit that I read your paper?" The swarthy young man had lost his bored look.

"Of course," I answered. The paper, bought in Montreal to relieve the tedium of the train ride to Toronto, had slid from my lap anyway.

"I read only the sport page." Deftly he found it.

One can always learn something from a travelling companion. Perhaps.

Soon the paper was folded up. "You go far?"

"To Toronto," I answered. "And you?"

"To Mexico. Vera Cruz. Be home in ninety-six hours."

"Do you like it here?" A futile question to ask.

"Not here long at a time so have no chance to find out. Montreal at six today in the morning. Just one day. Home in four days."

"Oh," I murmured.

"I take care of bananas. How you say—carloads. Puerto Rico."

He reached up to the luggage rack and took down a small khaki bag with a shoulder strap. Tucked under the flap were woollen gloves and on the outside narrow perpendicular pockets with what resembled fountain pens clasped in them. One, two, three, four, five, six. He counted them.

"Thermometers. See! Five dollar each. These the company give me to make the trip. Maybe one fall so two more I buy myself and keep in other bag." He pointed to the rack overhead.

"WHERE do you put them?"

"Here! There! In the bananas. They are pulled green. We try to deliver them green still. Thermometers are necessary. We keep the bananas at 50 degrees."

He restored the thermometer to its pocket. "In this bag I keep my papers, my reports also. My eye is on it always."

As he fussed with the all-important bag a strikingly beautiful ring glinted on his hand. He must have caught my glance. Off came the ring.

"Amethyst, you say?"

"Yes. How beautiful!"

"Wait." A flashlight was taken from a special pocket in the khaki bag. In its beam the stone now seemed to be an emerald.

"All the colors of the rainbow each day. The kind of light makes the change. Mexican stone."

A narrow ring was still left on his finger. He tried to remove it to show me the initials and message on the inside but the ring was tight. It was his wedding ring. His wife had one like it. He laughed and said she teases him by saying he wears the ring with the large stone to hide the wedding ring.

"But no. I love my wife." Out came his wallet and I saw her photograph. So young and so pretty.

"She Spanish. Me Mexican."

"HAVE you any children?"

"No." The swarthy face was sad. There had been a motor accident. On the honeymoon. Their bus had been involved.

"Doctor tell me—no family—never. Doctor tell her—sometime. Maybe later. He have to make her get better so he not tell her like he tell me."

Throwing off the tragic memory he explained that she had partially buried her disappointment in music. "She is a—how you say it?" The expressive hands demonstrated the instrument. His wife is an accomplished marimbist.

He would like her to see Canada. Niagara and the Canadian National Exhibition especially. But it would cost too much just yet. "To eat and sleep I pay myself. But for the trip they give me free ticket. First-class. See."

I took the ticket, read it and turned it over. On the back was written in carefully-formed letters "Banana Messenger."

He had written his wife in Montreal that day. "She know when I come. She wait with the dogs. And the dogs, they see me first."

There was no bored look now. Two dogs he had. His eyes sparkled as he told how they refused food from strangers, and how they enjoyed a car ride.

"No can take on train—not like in Canada where dogs go in special car."

Evidently the dogs were well cared for. "Fifteen cents for soap to wash me. Thirty-five cents for soap to wash my dogs."

In answer to my remark that he spoke English quite well, "You think so? You understand? French, I can get only a few words. But English I know. I learn. I have good job with bananas for that."

"Yes," I murmured.

"Twenty-three countries I have been in. English in all. English all over the world. You know", leaning forward confidentially, "English for business, French for culture, but Spanish is for the heart."

The banana messenger had twelve years at school but while English was taught he had not benefited thereby. When he was a Grade Four pupil English had been taught in Grades Five and Six. When he was in Five English had been taught only in Six. "But when I was in Six then English in Four and Five."

IT WAS just one of those things. He had missed out all along. He would have liked a college education but his family was poor—and large. Thirteen brothers and three sisters.

"So no university. But I learn. I listen. This is my school." He pointed to his ear. "I know what it mean but I say wrong. I listen. Next time I say right. Like this." And he pointed to the word "emergency" in the paper, pronouncing it with a hard "g" and accenting the wrong syllable. "How you say?"

On hearing it pronounced correctly, "So. Next time I know."

He picked up a magazine and began turning the leaves. "But I have good education. Can read high class in Spanish. See!"

There were several pages in the poetry section of the magazine.

"You know what I see here? In this country? So many people with, how you say, glasses. Some all the time. Some they put on to read. You know why?"

"No. Why?" I was putting my glasses in the case.

"House hot. Read, read all the time, then go out in the cold."

"What can we do about it?"

"Rest eyes before you go out in cold. Same after you come in. So." He demonstrated by covering his eyes with his hands.

Perhaps extremes of temperature have something to do with it I thought as I watched the man across the aisle fold his Toronto evening paper and put it down. The papers had come aboard half an hour earlier.

The banana messenger leaned over. "Permit that I read your paper?"

MERRY MAGGIE

SHE had bats in her belfry
And nests in her rafters.
(The townfolk said)
But oh, her laughters . . .

Echoing through the heat-stunned street
Of an August noon.
So rich a tune
Even the butcher's cat felt better,
The wing-tired bird, and the fire-hall setter . . .

Even the children
Would whist their whining,
For oh, the ring of it,
Cool and shining,
A stream of April, a burst of May,
Banners and trumpets and dancing feet
In the low-hung heat
Of the still-born day . . .

Seeping in through the doors and shutters
Stirring the folk to mumbles and mutters

Till Widow McCallum
Would stop her rocking,
And slam her door on a sound so shocking.
Tremble, with angry eyes, and red.
And stand there wishing the both of them dead.

LOTTA DEMPSEY

• •

DRESSED TO KILL

NOT temperatures that soar above eighty,
Not sun-drenched streets that radiate
The simmering heat, can stay Milady
From wearing furs on a luncheon date!

MAY RICHSTONE

The Naughty Roles

By MARGARET E. NESS

PERSONAL appearances on movie stages and a typical Hollywood build-up may be every girl's dream of the ultimate in glamour but for Corinne Calvet it's strenuous work. Mlle. Calvet is the new French star who is expected to out-Rita Rita Hayworth and garner all the "naughty" roles in Hollywood's future calendar.

Her introduction to an English-speaking audience is in "Rope of Sand"—the only woman in the picture. And now she's on the road selling the movie. It's hard physical work and the glamour must wear pretty thin. In New York she made five personal appearances a day for two weeks, plus the inevitable press conferences, photographic bouts and radio interviews. That does not leave her much time to relax or to be herself. And in seventeen cities, including Montreal and Toronto, she said how delighted she was to be there to countless numbers of newspaper reporters, movie critics and motion picture bigwigs. Over and over again.

And she wants twins. Oh, yes she is married. To a nice American who looks like a Hollywood version of a Basque fisherman. It's fun to be a movie star—but not on the way up.

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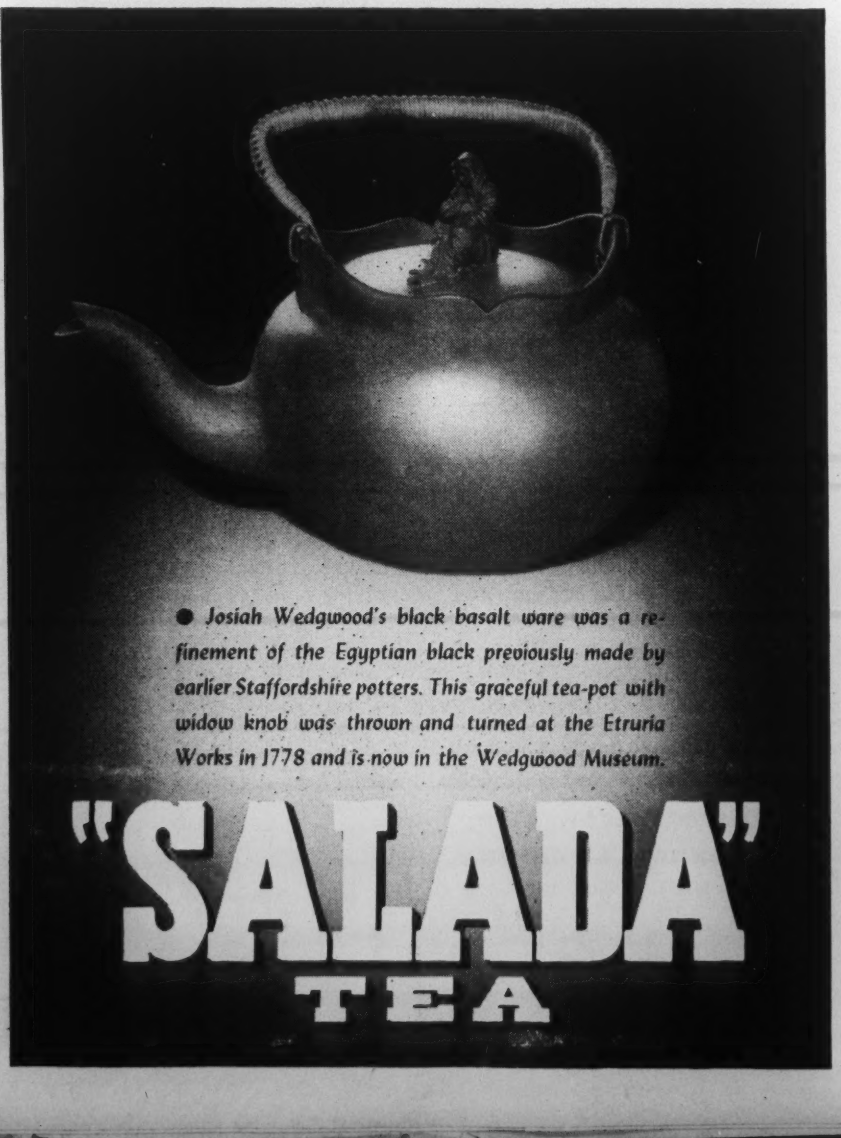
● Josiah Wedgwood's black basalt ware was a refinement of the Egyptian black previously made by earlier Staffordshire potters. This graceful tea-pot with widow knob was thrown and turned at the Etruria Works in 1778 and is now in the Wedgwood Museum.

"SALADA"
TEA

CONCERNING FOOD

And So to Bed, Well Fed

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

HUMAN beings can be readily divided into two categories, namely those who have a snack before retiring and those who don't. Within both these classifications there are varying degrees of intensity. Some of the pro-snack group favor a fairly substantial meal while those at the other end of the scale will settle for an orange consumed over the kitchen sink. In the opposing group, the rabid non-snackers practically develop apoplexy when offered food before retiring, whereas their more broadminded confréres have been known to enjoy a western sandwich and a milkshake without loosing their self respect.

It is actually a matter of waistline, hunger and which member of the family is ambitious enough to scrounge for the food. If you require some sort of reason for pre-bedtime snack you might refer casually to the fact that physiologically you require at least six meals a day instead of the usual three. Of course the chances are that your doctor has never been consulted on this score but it is a very logical reason, there being quite a number of people who need to eat more often consuming smaller quantities of food per sitting but whose total daily intake adds up to the same thing.

What you eat depends upon: (1) What is available. (2) Any sensitivity or allergy of roommate. (3) What you can afford to eat. There is no plan, design or outline necessary for this meal-of-the-day. Since we can't offer any constructive suggestions we might have some ideas which would be useful on other occasions.

Your small electrical equipment such as griddles, waffle iron, sandwich toaster etc., are too often left neglected upon the shelf while you dig and delve for evening refreshment ideas. Actually it isn't practical to serve waffles to any more than four people if you must rely on only one waffle iron. The waffle maker and the guests are apt to get a little restless between waffles but there are many occasions when it could be used. Packaged waffle and pancake mixes are available for instant use and muffin, tea biscuit and cake mixes can all be pressed into service by following manufacturer's directions. The cake mixes, particularly gingerbread and chocolate, make very nice "sweet" waffles which topped with ice cream or whipped cream are very acceptable. You won't need to bake as many of this type of waffle so half the package of mix might be all that is necessary.

Gingerbread Waffles

Weigh or measure contents of 1 package of gingerbread mix. Weigh or measure out exactly half of the contents and combine with half the amount of liquid stated in directions on package. Stir batter until smooth and pour into pre-heated waffle iron and bake according to the instructions of the manufacturer (of the waffle iron). Serve immediately topped with a serving of vanilla ice cream. Yield: From ½ 16 oz. package—4 waffles.

Note—use remaining package of mix to make into cupcakes or cookies the next time you have the oven on.

Chocolate cake mix can also be treated the same way and you can devise some fancy toppings for the ice cream such as mint marshmallow, hot fudge or a rich little number known as Ivory Sauce. We will give you the recipe for this sauce and you can use it where and whenever you like. It's very good and you'll probably find quite a few uses for it. However try it out with the waffle-ice cream combination, just to please our vanity.

Ivory Sauce

1 egg well beaten
¼ cup fruit sugar
1/3 cup melted butter
1 tsp. vanilla or rum flavoring or brandy to taste (about 1 tsp.)
1 cup heavy cream, whipped

Add sugar to beaten egg and beat well. Add butter gradually and then flavoring, continuing to beat. Whip cream until stiff and fold into egg-butter mixture. Chill thoroughly before serving.

Your sandwich toaster will do a very nice job with sandwiches, cheese, mushroom, meat and relish—in fact any sandwiches whose filling can take to toasting. Just brush the outside of sandwich with soft butter, have your bread fairly thin and the filling not too gooey. For this sandwich use griddle-skillet, or sandwich toaster.

Devilled Meat Sandwiches

Put through food chopper 1-12 oz. tin luncheon meat, or 1½ cups diced bologna, cooked ham or cold cooked meat. Add ¼ cup chili sauce or ketchup, 2 tbsp. prepared mustard and 1 tsp. horseradish sauce. Add mayonnaise to moisten.

Cut 8 slices of bread fairly thin, spread half the slices with devilled meat and top with remaining slices. Dip each sandwich into this egg mixture—

2 eggs beaten
1/3 cup milk
¼ tsp. salt

Brush pan or toaster with butter, arrange sandwiches on top and spread with a little soft butter. Toast until brown and then turn. Cut in half and serve immediately.

Note (1)—Syrup, jam or chili sauce can be served with these.

Note (2)—Cheese, peanut butter or any meat paste can be used as a filling.

Not served too frequently as a night cap is hot cocoa or chocolate yet it is universally popular, doesn't produce wakefulness and is easily digested. Since it is a fairly concentrated food a plain cooky or sponge cake is all that is necessary for accompaniment.

Brazilian Chocolate

2 squares (2 oz.) unsweetened chocolate
1 cup double strength coffee
Salt

Combine these ingredients in top part of double boiler and place over direct low heat. Stir until chocolate melts and mixture is blended. Add 3 (or more) tbsp. sugar and a speck of salt. Bring to a boil and boil stirring continuously about 4 minutes. Remove from heat and place over boiling water. Slowly add 3 cups milk stirring constantly. Beat with rotary beater until frothy, just before serving. Top with mint flavored whipped cream. Yield: 4-5 servings.

Note—Replace the strong coffee with water and you have a basic hot chocolate recipe.

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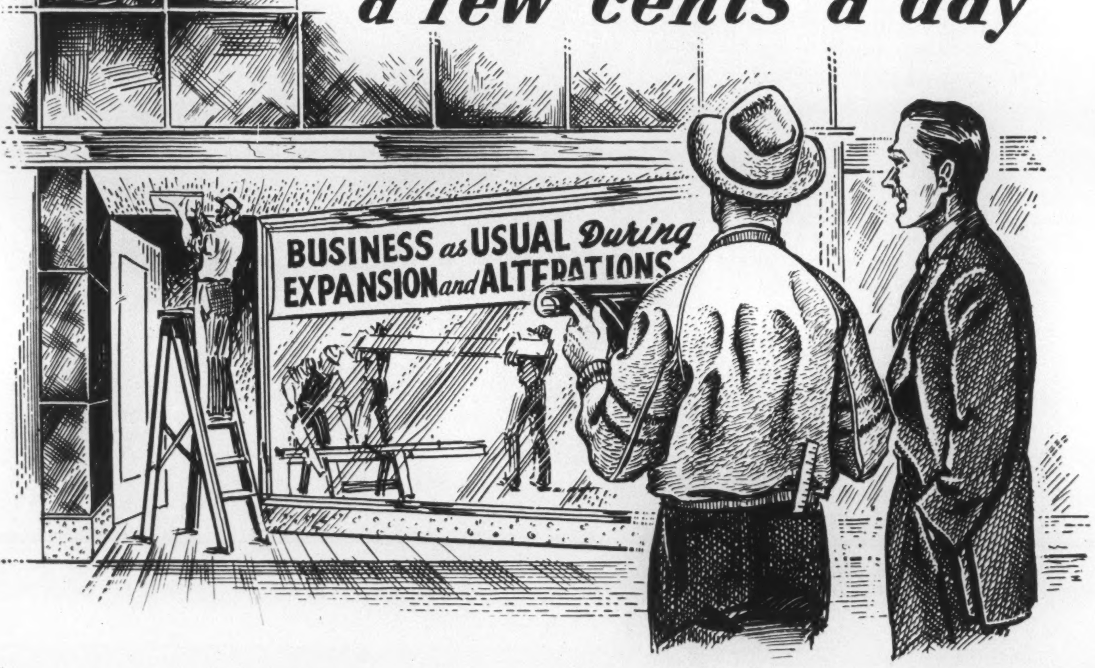
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LONDON LETTER

Pit-Winders Struck for $40 a Week But Conscience Bothered Them

By P. O'D.

London.

IT IS pleasant to be able to record the swift breakdown of an illegal strike, that of the "pit-winders" of the Yorkshire and Lancashire coalfields, which threatened for a few days the more or less complete hold-up of the industry there. And "hold-up" is the right word. It was the case of a small group of men in a key position taking advantage of it to blackmail the Coal Board into granting their extravagant demands.

The "pit-winders" are the men who raise and lower the cages in which miners go down to their work and up from it. Not a very difficult sort of job, but highly responsible and one requiring experience. Seeing the immense depth of most of the shafts, it is not surprising that miners hesitate to trust their lives to substitute "winders", who might drop the cage too hard on the bottom, or, worse still bring it up with a rush against the top of the shaft, with the risk of breaking the cables and having it fall all the way back. Miners are accustomed to risks, but that is one few of them care to take. So the pits were idle.

The "winders" were in a strong position—or so it must have seemed to them. They were demanding over $40 a week, and right away, without any nonsense about waiting for an award by the arbitration board. Their leaders talked of "a fight to the finish". The finish came very quickly—in about three days.

The strike was official to the extent that it was carried out under the instructions of the small union to which most of those colliery winders belong. But it was illegal because the case had already been submitted to the arbitration board for settlement.

There were, of course, stern warnings from the authorities as to possible proceedings against the strikers. It is not likely that these had much effect. There have been too many such strikes, and too many such warnings have ended in talk.

What really broke the strike was the fact that public opinion in the coalfields ran strongly against the strikers, and they could not stand it. From the very beginning some of the men were slipping back to work. All of them must have realized what would be the effect of a single accident in one of the pits where the cages were being operated by substitutes.

So the strike was called off. It was a victory for common sense and the community spirit—also one of the most encouraging things that has happened for a long time in the troubled labor situation of this country.

Chief British Guerilla

MANY a former Home Guard in this country will have heard with deep regret of the death of Tom Wintringham at the comparatively early age of 51. He was a remarkable man, a born rebel and a born fighter, who rendered most valuable service in the organization of guerilla warfare in the days when the invasion of England seemed an almost daily possibility. He knew a lot about that kind of fighting, based on the grim precept that "You can always take one with you"—with a little luck even two or three.

As hardly more than a boy Wintringham served through the 1914 war with the R.A.F. Later he turned Communist, and with his gifts as an organizer and writer soon became one of the leaders of the movement. During the General Strike of 1926 he was convicted of sedition. He went to Spain during the civil war and displayed remarkable ability as head of the British battalion of the International Brigade — on the Republican side, as you would expect. It was there that he learned about guerilla fighting.

During one of the queer purges that afflict Communists like some form of recurrent dysentery Wintringham was expelled in 1938 for "maintaining personal relations with elements considered undesirable by the Party". His expulsion came at the right time. Two years later he was able to turn his experience and his remarkable gift of leadership to the establishment of the training school at Osterley Park, which soon became famous.

The training was rough and ready, very ready. It turned out a lot of guerilla fighters, who would have given a fine account of themselves in a "resistance movement"—if one had been needed. Fortunately none was, but that does not detract from the value of Wintringham's service. He was a man who should have gone far, but somehow didn't—too much the born rebel perhaps.

Private Price-Fixing

SO many people grumble so constantly — not without reason, let me hasten to add—about the controls and restrictions of Socialist planned economy that it is not surprising Socialists should take what chances they get of coming back with a *tu quoque* to the ardent private enterpriser. They got such a chance the other day, when the report of the Committee on Resale Prices was brought out. It shows that in many respects the ordinary shopkeeper in this country has very little freedom —even less in fact than other British citizens.

The man who runs his own shop may be regarded as free to do as he pleases with his goods except for the necessity of satisfying his customers and making such profits as will enable him to carry on. He has bought and probably paid for the stuff on his shelves. It might sometimes be to his advantage and certainly to that of his customers to cut the price of some of his merchandise.

Let him cut a fixed price and see how long it will be before he is unable to get any more of that particular article—possibly of any other—from his wholesaler. And he will probably discover that no other wholesaler wants to supply him. He may in fact, if he is obstinate, find himself forced out of business. Very few little shopkeepers can afford to be obstinate.

The Report very properly deprecates the exercise of such power by private organizations, and calls for legislation to prevent it. The difficulty will be to devise the sort of laws that can effectively do so. There are in business a lot of ways of turning on the heat.

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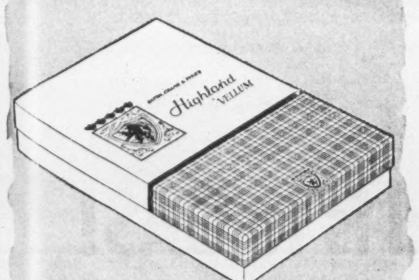

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MUSIC

Too Good to Abandon Now

Editorial reprinted from Halifax Chronicle-Herald

THE spectacular success of "Don Giovanni," Mozart's famous opera produced in Halifax with a cast of Maritime singers, is an example of the cumulative effect of cultural effort.

J. G. Farquhar, Executive Chairman of the Halifax Musical Festival, has pointed out that seven of the eight principals in this "Don Giovanni" were scholarship winners in the festivals. (This is no reflection on the eighth, who was unable to take part in the Festival.)

—Photo by Cochrane

When the Halifax Conservatory Opera Group presented "Don Giovanni" last month, the press hailed it as "a turning point in the musical history" of the city. Alfred Strombergs (left) was conductor while Mariss Vetra, noted former Director of Latvian Opera and now on Conservatory faculty, was overall director of the fine production.

Surely that illustrates how one phase of cultural activity helps another!

The success of the Musical Festival is already well known. In a few short years it has become an outstanding Maritime event, attracting thousands of competitors and offering a week of music which draws many thousands of auditors. That in itself is a big thing, but when the Festival helps to make possible, in turn, so rare a treat as "Don Giovanni" its benefits are still more apparent.

But if the Festival helps Opera, so can Opera help the Festival. The two are complementary. Regular operatic productions can do much to maintain high musical standards and increase both the quality and interest of the festivals. And an opera would be an admirable climax to the annual Festival. Similarly, increasing interest and activity in the festivals would produce more and more singers for operatic work. The complementary process would apply as well to instrumentalists.

—Photo by Cochrane

June Grant and Ronald Beare took major roles in Halifax Conservatory's recent "Don Giovanni".

That is why there is a strong feeling that the Opera idea, so well executed here in this Bicentenary Summer, should not be allowed to die.

It is too fine a thing to abandon.

The same fine community cooperation which made the Musical Festival the success it has become might well ensure that Maritime talent be employed in the regular production of good opera. That the thing *can* be done has been effectively demonstrated in "Don Giovanni." That the thing *should* be done must be apparent to anyone who realizes that a community is enriched when it encourages any of its arts.

•

The Little Symphony of Montreal, George Schick conducting, opens its eighth season on October 11. All concerts for the season will take place at the Hermitage.

•

Phyllis Knight, talented young Canadian pianist, will present a recital at Eaton Auditorium on Saturday evening, October 1.

•

Reporting her reaction to the recent 1949 Convention of the Canadian College of Organists in London, Jean Howson of BMI publishing house, had this to say:

"The program of Edward Linzel (a pupil of Ernest White) and the London Chamber Orchestra was a highlight to my mind. It made quite clear the demanding standards that White maintains, and his ability to make the London Chamber Orchestra express his musical concepts. Presented, as it was, in the Aeolian Hall, which seats just a few hundred, it was chamber music at its best."

George Haddad, brilliant Canadian concert pianist who will be guest soloist with the Toronto Prom Orchestra on September 22.

•

A welcome addition to the musical colony of Toronto has been achieved by the announcement that the renowned conductor Dr. Heinz Unger has chosen Toronto as his permanent abode.

Although Dr. Unger is British by naturalization, from 1919 to 1933 he resided in Berlin and was the permanent conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra in the Symphony Concerts organized by the Society of the Friends of Music in Berlin. His guest engagements outside Germany comprised of the conducting the Vienna Symphony Orchestra, the Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra, the orchestras in Leningrad, Moscow, Odessa.

He conducted the London Philharmonic Orchestra, the London Symphony Orchestra, the Halle Orchestra, the Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra and others. During 1948, he performed as a guest conductor in Toronto, Havana and Mexico City.

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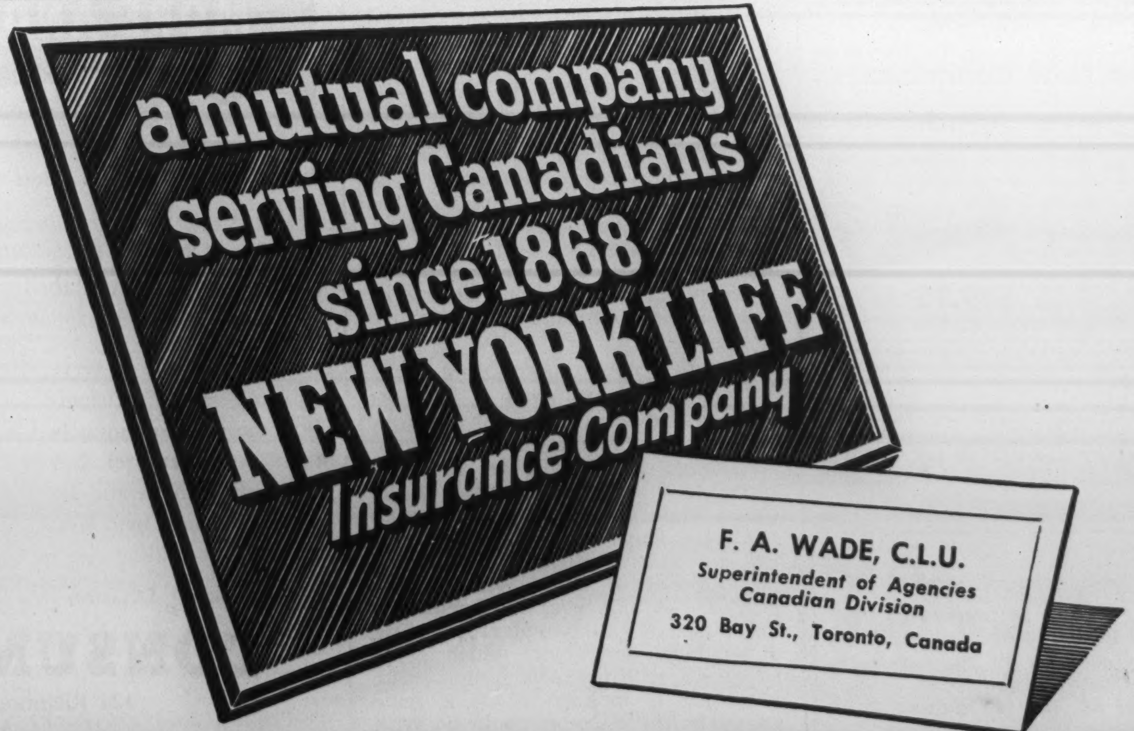

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RECORDS

Unspectacular But Ever Popular

By JOHN. L. WATSON

HOW to account for the perennial popularity of Gounod's "Faust"? Wherein lies the secret of its eternal appeal to virtually every sort of musical mind? Sober analysis reveals disappointingly little precious metal in its earthy composition. Barbier's libretto is at best a pale, sickly, mid-Victorian imitation of Goethe's immortal drama: the action, spun out in terms of nineteenth century "romantic realism", is commonplace; the dramatic climaxes (with one or two notable exceptions) are thoroughly synthetic; and the emotional crises are almost all of the milk-and-water variety.

The opera is not essentially colorful or spectacular—in the way that, say, "Aida" is colorful or "Die Gottedammerung" spectacular; and it has none of the emotional wallop inherent in a "Tristan" or an "Otello". Not even the universality of the Faust-idea—its direct, personal application to the thoughts and dreams of every yearning individual—can account for the success of this particular telling.

No, the answer is in the music—that homely, familiar patchwork of melodies that are so often mediocre and so eternally popular. It is simple, uncomplex music, easy to assimilate and thoroughly *bourgeois*. It is immensely clever, it is straightforward, direct and unselfconscious—and this, apparently, is enough.

There have been at least two recordings of the complete "Faust" (that is the standard score, with the original additions and deletions), but a new one, embodying the latest technical improvements, has long been needed. It comes to us from Victor, under the capable direction of Sir Thomas Beecham, conducting the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra and Chorus, with Georges Noré, Roger Rico and Geori-Boué in the leading roles (DM1300 and DM1301-2 volumes, 32 sides).

There is nothing sensational or heroic about this latest pressing; its virtue lies in the general high level of production and execution rather than in the performance of any individual. It is a restrained production, a little cold, a little calculated, but tremendously competent.

The "Faust" of Georges Noré is a trifle prim—or is that simply the Faust of Barbier and Gounod? He has a nice, clear voice, not dramatic but soundly melodious, with some thinness about it and an occasional flat top-note.

Roger Rico, who does Mephistopheles, gives the demon a good deal of character—but then haven't we all a sneaking admiration for the devil, even this one who is more sinister than terrifying? Mr. Rico is no Pinza but he has a good, manageable voice and a flair for comedy.

Georgi-Boué has a pleasant, rather sweet voice, a trifle nasal but melodious and well suited to the naive, not very dramatic part of Marguerite. Her habit of trilling her "R's" so vigorously is not easy to take on records.

Roger Bourdon, as the unfortunate Valentine, is a very capable baritone with a fine sense of drama; he is completely in command of his rather thankless role.

The best performer, of course, is the Royal Philharmonic, which is a very much better orchestra than one could ever expect to hear in the pit of an opera-house.

The recording is excellent; bright and clear and almost entirely free from surface roughness.

•

SIR THOMAS'S second contribution to the month's recordings is not quite so happy; it includes three excerpts from "The Bartered Bride"—Overture, Polka and Dance of the Comedians—played by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra on Victor DM1294. This is a useful grouping of three of the most delightful portions of this gay and lovely opera and the performance is probably a lively one but it is marred by a good deal of dull, foggy recording. The Beecham reading of the Polka strikes me as being decidedly heavy-footed. A more satisfactory performance of the Overture is to be found in the recent Victor recording by Désiré Defauw and the Chicago Symphony.

•

OF HAYDN'S hundred-odd symphonies, No. 88 is one of the most spirited and engaging, with an especially fine Largo movement. Several recordings are available, most of them notable in one respect or another, none of them by any means perfect. The latest pressing is by Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra (Col. D241). It is a precise, carefully controlled performance, full of that wonderful feeling of technical competence which is the hallmark of the Philadelphia. The recording is inclined to be a trifle heavy in the bass; it could do with a good deal more brilliance in the powerful string passages and not quite so much drop-off in the *pianissimi*. The surface is excellent.

•

IN FUTURE, these columns will, I hope, contain reviews of London "Full Frequency Range Recordings" (FFRR) and Deutsche Grammaphon Gesellschaft pressings, which are now being imported by the London Gramophone Corporation of Montreal.

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THEATRE

NEW SOCIETY FOR T.U.T.S.

THE Theatre Under the Stars, Vancouver's famous summer theatre, has been removed from jurisdiction of the Park Board and a non-profit society has taken over, to be known as the Vancouver Civic Theatre Society. This society will produce operettas (and will perform for Stanley Park entertainment next summer) and will take over operation of the B.C. Institute of Music and Drama. Twenty-eight directors have been elected, to include nine Park commissioners, three city councillors and sixteen private citizens.

This action has been taken because, under the city charter, the Park Board has no legal authority to operate the B.C. Institute and its auxiliary organizations. The first president of the new society is John C. Putt, assistant general manager of the Hudson's Bay Company. He was nominated by Mayor Charles Thompson.

Andre Kostelanetz, best-known of America's concert conductors, will be guest director of the Toronto Prom Orchestra on Sept. 22 and 29.

ARROW

FROM the mind's bow the arrow flies,
A cruel and vicious thing
Whose wound will leave a deeper scar
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To see such arrows change
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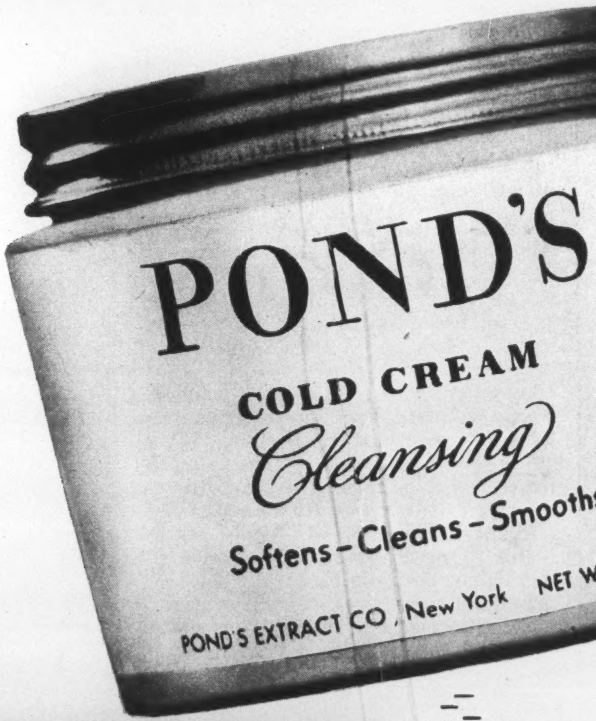

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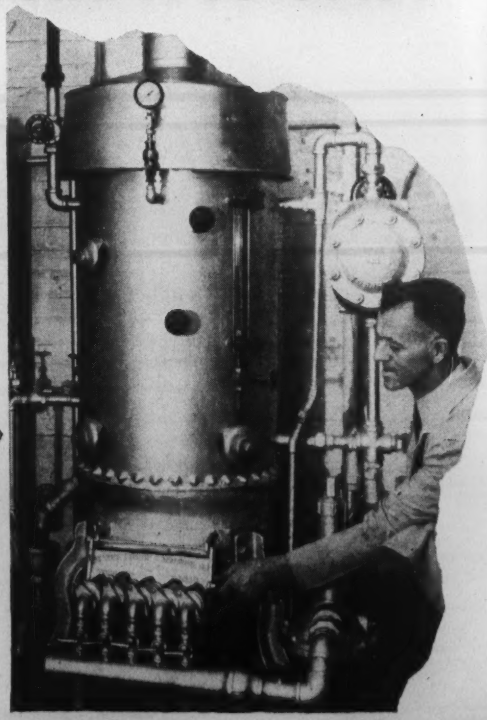


BAGATELLE

Rose Of The Gardens

By KIMBALL McILROY

"IT'S a funny thing, Ma," I said, "how the fighter your daughter Ellen's sweet on at the moment always happens to win his fights."

Ma Anderson had her little flower stand set up there outside Maple Leaf Gardens the way she always did, and while things were slack for a couple of minutes around the gates I'd come over to pass the time of day.

Ma shrugged. "My daughter Ellen just knows a good fighter from a bum, is all," she said. She sold a bunch of violets to a passing couple. "Ellen's been around fighters all her life. Her old man was a fighter." Ma gave a little sigh. "A good one."

"Just the same, it's funny," I said. "There was Jack Madden. All the time Ellen was going around with him, he won. Then Ellen met Joey Pond. So did Jack, in the ring, and Jack lost. So Joey won five in a row, all the time he was squiring your little Ellen. He lost as soon as she dropped him. The same happened to a lot of other guys, the last one Ed Regan. Along comes Tommy Leary. Ellen falls for him like a ton of bricks, and the first thing anybody knows they're going together, and still are."

"Flowers for the lady?" Ma called to some passing honeymooners. They bought gardenias.

"Tommy comes up against Ed Regan and knocks him out in the fifth round," I went on. "It's funny."

"Tommy's a good boy," Ma said. "Furthermore he has a nice left hook. According to the papers, he left-hooked Joey Pond all over the ring."

"The first time they fought, Joey took him in three," I pointed out. "It was after that that Tommy met your Ellen."

"What're you telling me all this for?" Ma demanded. "Is it my fault Joey finally goes and loses? And Jack? And the others? A fighter's got to lose some time, doesn't he?"

"It's funny," I said, shaking my head. "I suppose Tommy's going to win tonight? As usual."

"Who's he fighting?" Ma asked.

"Al Lennard," I said. "As if you didn't know."

"I don't follow boxing very close," Ma said, "but I figure Tommy should beat Al Lennard. Al Lennard is a bum and always was."

"If you say Tommy's going to win, I think he's going to win," I said. "I'll go put money on him."

"Wait a minute," Ma said, grabbing my coat. "Don't you go quoting me. It'll ruin my business. You know as well as I do how the fighters all have the idea it's good luck to buy a rose from me before a fight."

"They all buy one," I admitted.

Ma nodded. "That's right. Nobody would think of climbing into the Gardens ring without first buying a rose from me."

The rumor was that Mugsy Spanelli, the night he stepped into the ring a ten-to-one underdog and stepped out again with a lightweight title, had bought a rose from Ma as he was going into the Gardens. Ever since, all the fighters had been doing the same thing for superstitious reasons, though of course only one of any pair could win a fight.

"Those roses mount up," Ma said. "I wouldn't want anything to queer my business."

"A rose is sure a pretty-smelling flower," I said, looking at Ma.

She looked right back at me. "It is," she said.

"Your oldest boy still working in that drug store?" I asked.

"So what if he is?" Ma demanded. "You better get back to the door where you're supposed to be on duty." She turned to an old guy climbing out of a limousine. "Buy a flower, Mister?"

I WENT back to the door and the crowd began arriving and I was kept pretty busy. I saw Tommy Leary come along, and then Al Lennard. Both of them bought a rose from Ma, who selected them individually from a special vase. They went past me at the gate starting to sniff at them for luck. Then a little while later Ma's daughter Ellen came by. She handed me a note.

"Give this to Ma the first chance you get, will you, Eddie?" she asked.

I said I would. I liked Ellen, even if she did have extraordinary good luck in picking fighters. Or mothers.

There was a large crowd that night, and I didn't get a chance to take the note over to Ma until pretty late, after the last-minute rush of people who only wanted to see the main bout.

"I got a note from your Ellen," I said.

Ma was closing up the stand, but she interrupted that for long enough to read the note. She read it once, sort of carelessly, and then again, very closely. She swayed a little and I reached out a hand to catch her.

"What's wrong?" I asked. "What's it say?"

Ma handed me the note. "Read it." She sat down on the stand.

I read the note.

"Dear Ma,

I won't be home very early on account of I'm going out dancing with Al after the fight.

Love,
Ellen."

"What's wrong with that?" I asked Ma, handing back the note. "Al Lennard's a nice boy, from all I hear."

Ma just sat there shaking her head. Then suddenly she looked up at me.

"Eddie," she said, "could you get me in there?"

"Why, sure," I said. She'd never wanted to see a fight before.

I HAD to run to keep up with her. We went in through the gate and along to a ringside entrance and out among the crowd. Everyone was standing up and yelling.

"Is the fight over?" Ma asked me, looking sort of white and pale.

I asked someone and he said it was over. I turned and told Ma.

She got even whiter and seemed to totter a little.

"Well, thanks anyway, Eddie," she said and started toward the door.

"Don't you want to know who won?" I called after her. I asked the man nearest to me and he said Lennard had won. "Al Lennard won it," I shouted at Ma.

She stopped and looked back at me. "He didn't," she said.

"He did," I said.

Ma said, "Let's go find Ellen."

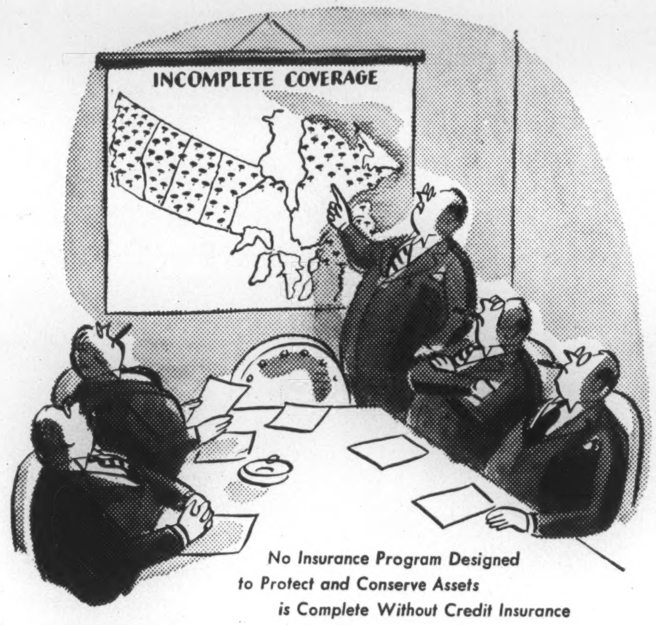
I trailed after her through the crowd toward the ring. I remembered something. "I don't see why you act so surprised because Lennard won, Ma," I said. "You know yourself how every fighter Ellen's ever been sweet on has won. And all the writers picked Lennard."

Ma didn't say anything.

We found Ellen still sitting in a ringside seat. She had a sort of dazed, sleepy look on her face, like she was drugged or in a trance or something. In one hand she clutched the rose she'd been sniffing at.

Ma looked at her daughter and then she looked at me. She had a broad, happy smile on her face. She leaned down and thoughtfully took the rose from Ellen's fingers. She put it in her pocket.

"Now wasn't that silly of me, worrying?" she demanded. "I might have known a boy as nice as Al Lennard would want to give his girl a flower."



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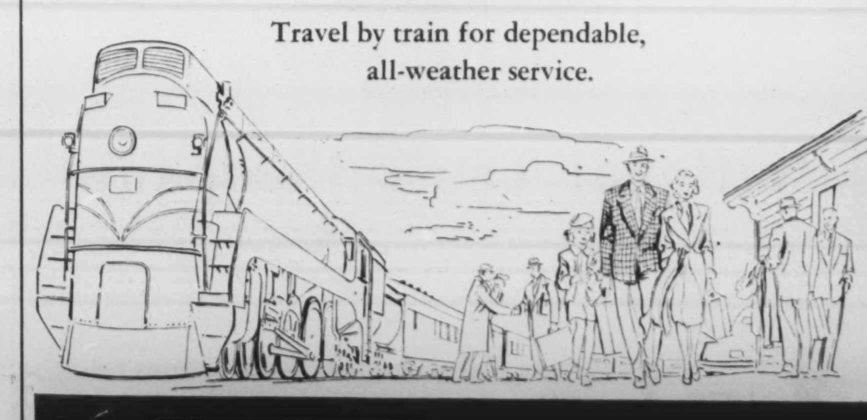


CANADIAN NATIONAL

PULEX IRRITANS

What's Biting You?

By P. W. LUCE

SCRATCHING around for a subject for this space I came across the aphorism of that wise philosopher who said that a man should do nothing rashly unless trying to catch fleas.

The old boy certainly had something there!

No man should pause to ponder pros and cons when his forefinger and thumb is hovering over a suspicious *pulex irritans*. He who hesitates is lost, be it human being or insect.

As a rule the flea, in the words of Lady Macbeth, stands not upon the order of its going, but goes at once. So let us emulate the nimble little fellow and hop to it.

Here is Surprise Number One: If you live in Eastern North America and you harbor human fleas the parasitologists will come a-running to give you the once-over and catch the fleas, if they can. "Human fleas" are so extremely rare in that geographical location that scientific journals give them front-page stories when they are definitely identified.

What irritates the easterner is the species known as the "dog flea", which thrives equally well on man and beast. David Harum's wisecrack that a reasonable number of fleas is good for a dog because it keeps him from brooding over being a dog does not apply to his master, who is never in need of these extra worries.

In the west the proper relationship is established between man and insect. The human flea moves in the right society, but it does not confine its attentions to the master race. It goes to the dogs whenever it gets the chance, which is pretty often. Cats get a few too, if there are any to spare, but fleas find dogs more to their taste than cats.

There are about twenty species of domestic and wild animals which provide a home from home for human fleas, though it is not quite clear how they get from one location to the other. Badgers won't tolerate any other kind, but rats and mice are not so particular. They have their own distinct species, and are never without fine specimens to keep them active. A mouse trying to catch a flea on its tail puts on a really good show before it gives up in despair.

Neither the horse nor the pig has any fleas of its own, but will take care of any kind that happen around. The horse is ill-designed for scratching itself, and the pig is not much better off. The hog, however, is more pliable, and with the help of a fence rail it can sometimes dislodge one per cent of its surplus boarders.

Fleas from rodents are frequently disease carriers. Every ship that comes from the Orient has rat guards on the big ropes that tie the ship to port, but in spite of this the vermin sometimes make shore. They crawl along the top rope as far as they can, and then drop to a lower rope behind the rat guard and scamper to the dock. More commonly they swim, and they don't drown easily, more's the pity.

FLEAS carried by rats are blamed for the spread of the Bubonic Plague of the Middle Ages, one of the greatest calamities of mankind. In the year 1347 the Black Death struck down 25,000,000 people in Europe, nearly half the entire population. Whole towns were devastated, and the disease was allowed to run its course. When a man was attacked with the plague he just lay down and died.

In England the Bubonic Plague was so devastating that the old agricultural system collapsed for lack of men to carry on. There were none left to till the soil in the slow laborious ways of the period. Sheep farming was introduced to take the place of the growing of crops, for in that line one man could do the work of twenty in the other activity. In time this led to the development of export trade to find an outlet for surplus wool products, and this marked the beginning of England as a world power. Nobody, however, has yet given the flea any credit for the good that came out of its evil.

Comparable to its size, an ordinary flea can jump eighty-three times as far as a man. An athletic flea in prime condition can make it ninety-nine times, and it can take off from a sitting position and head in any direction except backwards.

The strength of the insect is prodigious, but definite scientific information on this point is lacking. Most of the data comes from the proprietors of flea circusses, and these gentlemen are necessarily given to exaggeration for business purposes.

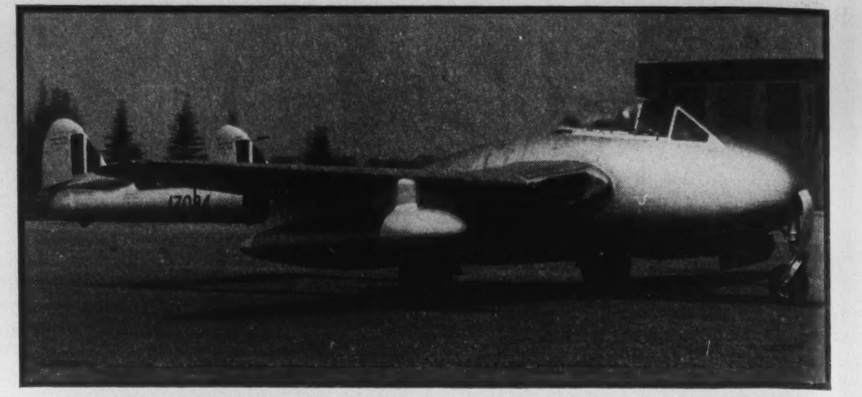
A well-trained flea, they say, can drag a chariot fourteen times its own weight, and roll a ball weighing twice as much again. The harnessing of a flea is a delicate operation usually performed by the showman's wife or sweetheart, and the trappings consist solely of fine silk loops. It takes several weeks to train a flea, and, unfortunately, the creature lives only a few months. The exhibitor always has a stable in reserve, which adds slightly to his overhead expenses.

THERE are three ways of training fleas. The first is by kindness, but this is rarely satisfactory. Fleas are not readily responsive to gestures of sympathy. The second is by persuasion, which works all right with some males, but never with females. The handicap here is that the sex can be ascertained only by trial and error, and much time is necessarily lost.

The third and most effective method consists in digging the insect in the rump with a sharp needle until it gets the idea that it should advance in a given direction, dragging the little chariot behind it. The S.P.C.A. does not condone this system, but a flea circus operator never stays long enough in one place to give the officials a chance to take action in the matter.

As a reward for its exertions, the performing flea is entitled to one meal a day, when its owner serves as blood donor. Once in a long while a prize specimen is lost at feeding time, and the grief of the showman is out of all proportion to the size of the missing object. Chances of recovery are always mighty slim.

Hoboes, tramps, and other human derelicts, have long been known as constant collectors of fleas, but their accumulation has been accidental rather than deliberate, and it had no monetary value whatever.



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Supernatural Lawyer

By DAVID BROCK

MY ONLY objection to superstitions and to supernatural things in general is their *vagueness.* Unbound by natural laws, they must still follow supernatural laws of some kind. Yet no supernatural lawyer will tell us anything definite enough to go on. Take the most definite of all superstitions, which says that if you break a mirror you will have seven years of bad luck. That seems pretty cut and dried, at first sight. It's straightforward enough if the King of France breaks one of the mirrors at Versailles and finds the Seven Years' War on his hands. But all cases are not so simple. In fact, very few are. Seven years is a long time to go without breaking a mirror, if you include the tiniest ones in handbags, shaving-kits, and so on. Many break a second mirror while still under the curse of a first one, and it is here that a legal crux occurs. It is something on which I can get no information whatever.

If I break one mirror in 1943, it is easily seen that I'll be in the clear again by 1950. But if I break a second one in 1948, any one of three things may happen:

1. The first curse may obviate the second altogether. A man may catch one cold after another all through life, but it is very hard to catch two colds at once. And thus, perhaps, with looking-glass dooms.

2. The sentences may run, in part, concurrently, so that the second curse begins to operate at once, and I may get my discharge in 1955, seven years from now.

3. The sentences may run consecutively, with the second curse stood over until the first elapses in 1950, and then running its clear seven years until 1957.

This third possibility seems the most logical and also the most unfair, as is the way with so many logical things, including logic itself. To mention the second curse standing over reminds us, by the way, that the word superstition itself comes from *superstare,* to stand upon or to stand over . . . perhaps there is some omen here?

As for the less definite superstitions, a lawyer can get nowhere with the damned things at all. Take black cats. At what point does a blackish cat cease to be black? When it exhibits ten grey hairs? Five white ones? A hundred grey? Fifty white? It is, I should think, rather important to know these things. They make all the difference in a man's plans, and thus in his whole career. But who knows them at present?

Look at salt-spilling. Must the salt be pure sodium chloride or does it still bring bad luck if adulterated with minute quantities of iodine and magnesium carbonate? If impure salt brings bad luck, is it risky to spill anything that contains even a little salt, such as sea water or human blood? If you spill human blood and throw some over your left shoulder, will that avoid trouble?

You should apologize to an elderberry tree before destroying it. What constitutes a sufficient apology? "Podden me?" And does the tone of voice matter, and the sincerity?

Does thunder on the left, or crows, make any difference if you are left-handed? Is "Hiya, bub" enough of a greeting to a magpie? Is it bad luck to open an umbrella in the house if the house happens to be merely a summer-house, a green-house, a light-house, or a hen-house?

Does Fate use standard time, summer time, or the real time determined by the sun and stars? It is important to know this before you can say when a Sunday begins and ends (for the purpose of refraining from manicure), or a Friday (for not setting sail).

Since I wear spectacles, I must *always* see the new moon through glass . . . thirteen times a year throughout my life. Does this bring me chronic ill-fortune, or am I excused? And what is glass? Are the new plastic lenses glass in a legal sense?

I am particularly anxious about my new boat. I must never bring a pig aboard, I am told. Does that include pork products, or pig-fish, or the pigs of metal ballast, or my pig-yoke (which is merely an innocent sextant), or my daughter's guinea-pig, or my cousin Hamish? It isn't just that Hamish's surname is Hogg. If it were only that! These are mere quibbles, perhaps, but Fate thrives on quibbles. There's nothing finicky about Fate, unless it is the subconscious mind. But there is a worse problem about the boat. Beneath her mast she must have a golden sovereign. Just where do I get that, please? In such a case, is counterfeiting legal? I could make a rough sovereign out of my broken ring, I think. Would this be better than nothing, or far worse?

Troubled considerably by these matters, and a hundred others like them, I asked the opinion of Mr. Justice Quelch, who may not be much of an authority on the supernatural (beyond fancying himself gifted with second sight), but who is certainly the country's greatest quibbler. At least, I began to ask his opinion. But I didn't get very far. As soon as I mentioned bad luck, he asked "What is that?"

• •

TO A CERTAIN LADY

BEAUTY void of kindness shows
In time a face of stone—
Oh, lady with the ruthless heart
Who will not leave alone
Your children's tremulous, small dreams;
The frail dreams of your man—
Beauty void of pity lasts
Only the briefest span!
Take warning, lest some nearing day
Your outraged mirrors crack,
Seeing the broken loveliness
No tears will give you back!

PAULINE HAVARD

It Happened in Wingham

By W. A. BEECROFT

THE Canadian Little Symphony orchestra played in Wingham, Ont., not long ago. The point of interest is that Wingham is a small town of 2,300 inhabitants at a distance of 120 miles from Toronto. A town so small and so far away is not usually on the itinerary of the Little Symphony—nevertheless what I say happened. Mr. Harold Sumberg and his musicians came and found a full house of season ticket-holders waiting for them.

This happened in Wingham because we have as director of recreation an enthusiastic music-lover and as town clerk the executor of an estate that is expendable for the good of the community. It was the director of recreation who led the successful membership-selling campaign that would have financed four concerts by solo artists. It was the town clerk who made available the extra funds that brought the Little Symphony to Wingham for the first of the four season concerts.

It was a factor in the case that the concert series of a year ago had been much enjoyed, and in most quarters there was a readiness to subscribe for this year's series. The net result was that the Little Symphony orchestra came to Wingham.

I do not know which party enjoyed the concert more—the seventeen musicians who played or the 700 people who listened. Hyman Goodman, the concert master, put such vigor and enthusiasm into his playing that one of his violin strings snapped. The other members of the orchestra gave evidence, though not quite such tangible evidence, that they too were determined to make it a thoroughly happy evening. The response of the audience was never lacking in cordiality.

Mr. Harold Sumberg, the leader of the Little Symphony, gave his word that in no number was he "playing down" to the small-town audience. He gave this assurance also, that in larger places he had not met with a more spontaneous or sympathetic reception.

I would not be too dogmatic after the event, but it may mean that the small town community is ready for better music and can dispense with all the musical fakers that radio has let loose,—that it needs only the sort of musical leadership that Wingham possesses.

One could not but be struck by the contrast between the music that is dated in the eighteenth century and the music that is dated in the twentieth. It was a contrast between harmony and dissonance. Moreover if the musician is the interpreter of his age it was a contrast between a world that was running very smoothly and a world that is all a-jangle. I doubt however, if the music of Haydn and Mozart told the whole truth about the eighteenth century and I am not persuaded that the music of Weinzweig and Shostakovitch tells the whole truth about the twentieth. One does not doubt the sincerity of the musicians; one questions whether or not the circle they have drawn is inclusive enough.

So the Little Symphony orchestra came to the little Huron County town; provided an evening of true enjoyment; carried the cause of good music a little farther on its way; set a mark for other small towns to aim at, and set some people wondering about the character of our age.

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 20, 1949 *Michael Young, Asst. Financial Editor*

Fisheries Income Is Vital To Coastal Provinces

By L. J. ROGERS

Whether five of Canada's provinces will enjoy prosperity or suffer depression depends on the earnings of their fisheries. Wartime and U.N.R.R.A. demands kept the market healthy until 1947 when international currency restrictions hit the earnings of the east coast fisheries. To meet this situation the government brought the Fisheries Prices Support Act of 1944 into effect. Below, L. J. Rogers points out that the Act is not merely a subsidy for Canada's fisheries—by withdrawing or diminishing its support of certain lines in the industry, the board which administers the Act can direct activity in the industry along what it believes are the most economic lines.

FOR AT least five of Canada's ten provinces, prosperity or depression in the next few years may hinge largely on the success or failure of a federal government agency — the Fisheries Prices Support Board. This board, set up in July, 1947, is designed to do for the Canadian fisherman what the Agricultural Prices Support Board is trying to do for the Canadian farmer—to level off the peaks and valleys in the price structure, during the postwar transition stage.

In structure and in policy the Fisheries Board resembles fairly closely the Agricultural Board, (which was the subject of an article by the writer in SATURDAY NIGHT, August 3/49), with certain important differences. Where the Agricultural Board is made up of two nominees of farm organizations and a federal government representative as chairman, the Fisheries Board is a five-man body headed by a government representative as chairman, on which two members represent commercial fish-packers, one is an educationalist, and only one is a nominee of a producers' organization. (At the present time, Dr. Ian S. McArthur of the Department of Fisheries is acting chairman, while the others are Colonel J. W. Nicholls, of B. C. Packers, Ltd.; W. Stanley Lee of National Sea Products, Ltd.; Louis Bérubé of the Quebec School of Fisheries; K. F. Harding of the B. C. Fishermen's Co-operative Association.)

Where the Agricultural Prices Support Board was able to work with existing marketing organizations in formulating its plans, the Fisheries Board found it necessary to set up its own Regional Advisory Committees. There are three of these advisory Committees, East Coast, Inland and West Coast. These committees, appointed by the Board, are made up of representatives of fishermen's organizations and fishpacking companies, plus some independent fishermen. Representatives of producers dominate the east and west coast committees, while commercial companies control the Inland committee.

Like the Agricultural Prices Support Board, the Fisheries Price Board does not undertake merely to guarantee the fisherman a minimum price for his catch, but also endeavors to direct his production into more profitable lines where this seems necessary. And here the Fisheries Board has a much tougher job facing it than has the Agricultural Prices board—since the war had, proportionately, a much greater effect on fishing than it had on farming. During the war years, there was a tremendous upsurge in the demand for many varieties of canned fish, which was largely met by a great expansion of the East Coast output of such products as canned herring, mackerel and cod.

In 1940 the total marketed value of all Canadian fishery products was about $45 millions, of which the three maritime provinces contributed $15 millions. By 1944, the maritime provinces were producing over 40 per cent of the $90 million market value. After the war's end, U.N.R.R.A. and relief orders kept the market strong for these war-developed products, and in 1946, maritime fisheries produced a record $55 millions, just under half of the national total.

In 1947, the East Coast fisheries began to feel the effect of international currency restrictions, since 70 per cent of their produce was sold abroad. To make matters worse, costs had increased and alternative employment in the maritime provinces had declined.

Thus by the summer of 1947, the federal government found it necessary to bring the Fisheries Prices Support Act of 1944 into effect, by setting up a Board empowered to buy and sell fisheries products, and to make deficiency payments, equal to the amount by which the average price of a fisheries product falls below the prescribed price during a specified period. (The deficiency payment principle is similar to that of the proposed Brannan Farm Prices Plan in the United States—but is not written into Canada's Agricultural Prices Support Act, which undertakes to maintain its own floor prices by open-market buying and selling.)

Survey Incomes

Given a $25 million bankroll to start work with, the Board commenced operations September 8th, 1947 — and its first activities were concerned with a survey of fishermen's incomes, and of fish consumption, across Canada. By February, 1948, however, it was apparent that the east coast canned fish industry needed help to stay in the war-born business of canning herring, mackerel and cod. With Cabinet approval, the Board agreed to purchase 190,000 cases of the 1948 pack of these fish from east coast canners at prices the same as those in effect in late 1947, with the proviso that fisherman receive 1947 prices for the raw fish. This purchase represented around 75 per cent of the federal government's purchases of the 1947 pack for U.N.R.R.A. and post-U.N.R.R.A. relief needs.

This tapering-off process, designed to swing east coast fishermen and packers out of the production of varieties of canned fish for which peacetime markets were hard to find, was carried much further in 1949—when the Board decided not to make any purchases from this season's pack. To the 40,000 Maritimers who earn their livings catching and processing fish, this was a fairly heavy blow. The Board based its decision on what it termed the "uneconomic growth" of the canned fish industry of the Maritimes—the implication being that there was no use throwing good money after bad by purchasing more canned fish of varieties which are seemingly unsaleable today.

To soften the blow, the federal Department of Fisheries then announced a "five-year plan" to increase markets for saleable varieties of east coast fisheries products. Under the plan, the Dominion will help fishermen and packers to purchase more up to date equipment for catching, processing, storing, transporting and selling fish.

Domestic Market

The Department's experts feel that the best chance to maintain Canada's fishing industry at its postwar high level lies in building up the domestic market for fish. Fisheries Minister R. W. Mayhew told the East Coast Fisheries Conference at Halifax a few months ago, "The action we take within the next year or two will determine whether the industry is to expand and prosper or to suffer a very serious setback . . . We've been worrying about our export markets to such an extent that we've been blind to . . . the domestic market. Canada is a huge vacuum as far as we are concerned."

A government-subsidized advertising campaign to encourage domestic sales of fish will be launched by press and radio before the end of 1949, according to recent reports—and it will be backed up by a number of promotional projects. One of these will see dining cars, and possibly motor trailers, fitted out as demonstration centres for the cooking and serving of fish—then sent around the country to give demonstrations to housewives and restaurateurs. A new government-designed refrigerator car designed to transport frozen fish across the continent is being counted on to open the way to broader markets.

Canadians are not a fish-eating people, our per capita consumption averaging only around eleven pounds per year in recent years, which is equal to less than one fish meal per person per week. Two more fish meals per week in the Canadian home would assure the prosperity of one of our most important industries, in the opinion of fishery experts.

Importance of the industry can be judged by the fact that, in 1948, an estimated 85,000 Canadians gained their livelihoods catching and processing fish which had a total marketed value of around $125 millions.

Role of the Fisheries Prices Support Board in the development of the industry during the next few crucial years will be an important one. So far it has concentrated on the negative job of getting the east coast fishermen out of an uneconomic war-born sideline. From now on, it will probably concentrate on the positive task of helping the fisherman get into production of products for the domestic market, by giving him assured prices and marketing quotas during the period while the domestic market is being created and expanded.

IT DOESN'T LOOK like it, but this is part of a $125 million dollar industry. Fish drying on "flakes" at a Canadian fishing outport.

BRITISH EXPORT to Canada. A $250,000 transformer on its way to Victoria Docks, London, for shipment to Shawinigan Falls, Quebec.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Why We Must Import More

By P. M. RICHARDS

PRESUMABLY every Canadian who can read now knows that Britain is in financial trouble that so far has proved too much for even her well-known courage, doggedness and experience. But few seem to understand that Canada is in trouble too. Our trouble, like Britain's, is one of markets and means of payment. If we don't solve it—and no solution is now in sight—we could have a very unpleasant contraction in employment.

Our particular problem apart from our own serious shortage of U.S. dollars, is where to find markets for the wheat and other agricultural and manufactured goods which Britain and the Dominions and European dollar-short countries are ceasing to take from us. It isn't just a matter of salesmanship; the fact is that ready markets do not seem to exist.

For the man in the street, the development of this problem has been obscured by the maintenance of a high over-all level of business activity despite the decline in exports to overseas markets. The Bank of Nova Scotia, which devotes its current Monthly Review to a study of the changing pattern of Canadian trade, says that an increase in our exports to the United States, a high level of investment expenditures, the accumulated demands of consumers for durable goods, the stimulation of our development of natural resources and the European Recovery Program have done much to date to offset the impact on our economy of the reduced buying from abroad. Today, however, exports to the United States are levelling off, less E. R. P. funds are coming to us with the U.S. able to supply the wanted goods, and the period of general shortages of consumer goods is past. "If present unfavorable tendencies in overseas trade continue," says the bank, "their influence on business conditions is likely to become increasingly evident."

The Export Trend

In terms of physical quantity, rather than dollar amounts which are much inflated by price increases, total Canadian exports have been running some 50 per cent over the 1937-39 level during the past 3½ years. The quantity of exports to the United States has been increasing and recently has been about double that of pre-war. The volume of exports to other areas has been decreasing; exports to Britain are now smaller than pre-war, and exports to the Dominions and the British colonies and to western Europe have fallen substantially from the early postwar peak.

While the United States has provided an alternative market for a substantial part of the wood and paper and mineral exports which formerly went overseas, it is not providing any real substitute for exports of the kind of manufactured goods which have been going to the Dominions and colonies and Latin America. Nor does it offer any significant alternative for the products of the prairie grain fields.

The physical quantity of our exports to Britain is now about 15 to 20 per cent less than in 1937-39. Apart from exports of wheat and flour which have been much larger than pre-war, and eggs, woodpulp, pit props, plywood, aluminum and ferro-alloys, most Canadian exports to Britain are down substantially from the pre-war level. What has happened is a narrowing down of British purchases in Canada to a limited list of more or less essential items and a very considerable reduction in the purchases of many of these.

The trend in many countries towards greater self-sufficiency in wheat production which was apparent between the wars is again plainly evident, the bank says. Today it has broadened to include Britain as well as the continent and is accentuated by payments difficulties much more intractable than after the first war. When it is remembered that the United States is still planting a wheat acreage which is currently providing her with a larger surplus for export than Canada and is supplying E.R.P. funds for the purchase of much of her wheat exports, it becomes apparent that the market prospect for Canadian wheat in Europe is uncertain. The bank says it may well be that the core of Canada's trading problem is to maintain adequate markets for the grain economy of the western plains and for a number of the much-expanded machinery and metal products industries of central Canada. This country needs a market for grains a little larger than pre-war, but a substantially larger market for manufactured goods if efficient production in the industries concerned is to be continued.

The bank concludes that to retain these needed overseas markets on a lasting basis, it is certain that North American imports from the rest of the world will have to be much larger. In fact, a large increase in shipments from the sterling area and the other E.R.P. countries is basic to the bridging of the dollar gap. And hope of restoring multilateral trade depends on making the price, exchange-rate and tariff adjustments needed to promote such an increase. The alternative is growing trade discrimination and more and more regional and bilateral arrangements, which obviously would be anything but conducive to the maintenance of the overseas markets Canada so greatly needs.

Social Services To Be Cut In U.K. Economy Drive

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Facing a major export slump, Britain is taking further drastic steps to increase productivity and lower costs. John L. Marston describes the probable effects of the recent government order to reduce departmental expenditures by £150 million in the next fiscal year on labor, management, and government.

London.

THE fear of a major export slump, added to American pressure for a solution of Britain's dollar problem, has at last made responsible authorities in Britain aware that costs must be lowered. The British government has recognized the fact for a long time. Now it proposes to do something. And the powerful Trades Union Congress has been enlisted to "put over" in the unions a policy which by its nature must be unpopular.

The basic problem is simple: Britain has to restore equilibrium by consuming no more than she produces. It can be restored either by curtailing imports or by expanding exports; and expansion of exports can be achieved either by consuming less at home or by producing more.

The equilibrium envisaged is, it should be remarked, only approximate. What is important is that a serious start is now being made. And the first gesture has come, appropriately enough, from the government, which has instructed the spending departments to reduce expenditure by £150 million—5 per cent—in the fiscal year beginning next April.

This action alone involves a major question of policy. There is no government in the world which is 100 per cent proof against charges of waste and inefficiency, and there are certainly economies to be made in the British administration. But they would amount to nothing like £150 million. A closer estimate would be a score of millions. Most of the cut will represent economy of expenditure on services of a social nature which the public values, including public works.

Most advocates of cost reduction believe that this is the least painful way of grappling with the problem. If it has to be assumed at the outset that living standards must be temporarily reduced, and that any reduction in living standards is likely to be resisted, then the most diplomatic procedure is to reduce the people's indirect benefits, rather than their wages.

Wages To Fall

At the same time, economists and business people believe that wages must come down — if not money wages, then the remuneration per worker per unit of production. An increase in production that was not matched with an increase in wages would have the desired effect; and this is the general policy of the T.U.C.

Whereas productivity is a long-term factor, difficult to assess, immediate results can be effected by curtailment of government spending. It would mean reduction of administrative staffs, making labor available for directly productive purposes. And it would lessen the pressure of official buyers on goods which could be used by industry. Lightening of expenditure on the food subsidies, for instance, would raise the cost of living (or prevent it from falling as world food prices declined), and so reduce the real wages of the public.

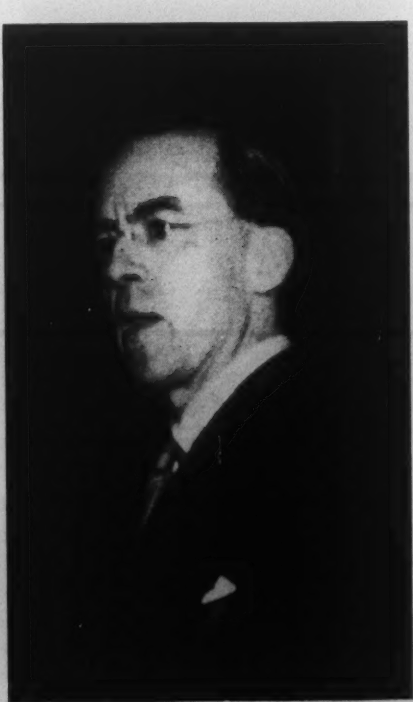
Industry could benefit from the change in various ways. It would certainly demand, and would probably get, some concessions on income-tax. It would find more goods available for its requirements, and at lower prices, if government departments consumed less. And, the crucial point, in some people's estimation, it would find labor more readily available.

Besides the labor released from administrative work, a big economy of government expenditure would mean abandoning the policy of full employment. There would be temporary unemployment in the fields where the government had been spending freely. There would be formed that "reserve of labor" which many industrialists now believe to be necessary to restrain their employees' demands for higher pay — demands which would undoubtedly strengthen with an increase in productivity. Certainly, no actual wage-cuts could be successfully imposed in an economy of full employment.

Draw Off Surplus

To round off the case, a fiscal policy is proposed which would draw off "surplus" spending-power by indirect taxes, keeping home prices high enough to prevent consumption of goods costing foreign currency and of goods which could earn foreign currency. In other words, if direct wage-cuts were politically impossible (and, after all, the T.U.C. is supposed to cooperate with the government *and* represent the workers), then export prices might be lowered while home prices—which at present are in many cases below export prices—were kept relatively high.

It is only fair to add an item which the industrialists rarely mention. The eminent statistician, Dr. Barna, has calculated that profits in the U.K. increased by 143 per cent between 1938 and 1948, while wages and salaries increased by 85 per cent; and that if the return on capital had risen by the same average as labor incomes there would have been £750 million available to reduce the prices of currently produced goods and services. Though cutting profits can certainly not solve the problem, it can certainly help.



SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, Chancellor of the Exchequer, favored paring social services, not wages.

How to cut
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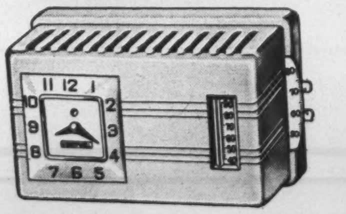
costs 9½%



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BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

Notice to the holders of share warrants and to registered shareholders

NOTICE is hereby given that:

1. A dividend (Number 4) of $1.19 per share in Canadian currency has been declared on the 4¾% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares for the three months ending September 30, 1949.

The said dividend will be payable on or after October 1, 1949 in respect of the shares specified in any share warrant on presentation and delivery of dividend coupon No. 4 at any Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

The said dividend will be paid to registered holders of said shares who are of record at the close of business on September 15, 1949, by cheque which will be mailed on September 30, 1949, from the office of the Montreal Trust Company, Vancouver, B.C.

2. A dividend (Number 10) of $1.00 per share in Canadian currency has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred shares for the three months ending September 30, 1949.

The said dividend will be payable on or after October 1, 1949 in respect of the shares specified in any share warrant on presentation and delivery of dividend coupon No. 10 at any Branch of the Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

The said dividend will be paid to registered holders of said shares who are of record at the close of business on September 15, 1949, by cheque which will be mailed on September 30, 1949, from the office of the Montreal Trust Company, Vancouver, B.C.

3. The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and The Royal Bank of Canada will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for accounts of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates (Form No. 600) must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax deducted at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax. For this purpose the Company's paying agents, Montreal Trust Company, 466 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C., will, at the year end, mail to registered shareholders a Certificate of Tax Deduction covering the aggregate tax deducted from dividends paid during the calendar year. Bearers of Share Warrants, on the other hand, must complete Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a Certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the Shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from any office of The Royal Bank of Canada.

Subject to Canadian Regulations affecting enemy aliens, non-residents of Canada may convert this Canadian dollar dividend into United States currency or such other foreign currencies as are permitted by the general regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange control rates prevailing on the date of presentation. Such conversion can be effected only through an Authorized Dealer, i.e., a Canadian Branch of any Canadian chartered bank. The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, is prepared to accept dividend cheques or coupons for collection through an Authorized Dealer and conversion into any permitted foreign currency.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
G. G. WOODWARD
Assistant Secretary

August 25th, 1949
425 Carrall Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

NET earnings of $251,135 were realized by Canada Bread Co. on record sales of $16,808,141 in the year ended June 30, 1949. The results represent a profit of 1.5 per cent on sales, with earnings equivalent to $12.56 a share on the first preference stock and on a participating basis to $4.07 a share on the Class "B" preference stock and 29.7 cents a share on the common. For the preceding fiscal year, sales totalled $15,620,823 and net income of $269,318, or 1.7 per cent of sales, was equal to $13.47, $4.44 and 34.2 cents a share, respectively.

•

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the purchase at par by the Bank of Canada of an issue of $550,000,000 Government of Canada Treasury Notes dated September 1, 1949, due March 1, 1950, and bearing interest at the rate of ¾ of 1 per cent per annum. The proceeds of this issue are being used to redeem Treasury Notes of like amount bearing the same rate of interest, which matured on September 1.

•

OPERATING profits of $219,458 and net earnings of $40,458, equal after preferred dividends to 29 cents a share on the common, are reported by the Monarch Knitting Co. for six months ended June 30, 1949.

•

TIP-TOP CANNERS LTD. report dividends totalling $11,683 on Class "A" Shares were paid during the year, and reserve for one full year's dividend on Class "A" Shares maintained.

Higher costs and meeting an extremely competitive market in certain products brought a sharp decline in profits. An operating profit of $2,264 before depreciation charges and provision for taxes resulted in a loss of $25,361 being carried to profit and loss surplus account after providing for the above charges. The heavy carryover of peas and tomato products in the inventory should react to the benefit of the company in the ensuing year. Due to the smaller pack in 1949 it is anticipated that sales prices will increase in these commodities.

•

THE annual report of the National Steel Car Corp. Ltd. shows an operating profit and investment income for the year, before providing for depreciation, depletion, income and excess profits taxes, etc., of $3,591,485 as against $2,593,003 last year. After provision of $220,083 for depreciation of buildings, machinery and equipment and depletion of timber properties, as compared with $176,809 last year, and provision of $1,304,400 for Dominion income and excess profits taxes and Provincial income taxes, as compared with $913,000 for the previous year, the net profit for the year was $2,067,001, as compared with $1,503,193 for the year ended June 30, 1948.

•

SALES of Canadian Breweries Limited for the three months ended July 31, 1949, the third quarter of the current fiscal year, are reported at $27,138,295 and net profits as $2,118,406, equal to 96 cents per share, after providing $8,342,296 for government sales and excise taxes and $1,471,500 for income taxes.

•

THE Power Corp. of Canada Ltd., in its annual report shows gross revenue from investment in subsidiaries and affiliated companies, from other investments and from engineering and management fees as $1,926,364. Operating expenses are given as $250,846, leaving a net revenue of $1,675,518.

A review of the activities of the subsidiary and affiliated companies indicates an increase of 8 per cent in the combined kilowatt hour output of these companies for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1949.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Iron Ore Tonnage Is Building Up In The Labrador-Quebec Area

By JOHN M. GRANT

A LITTLE over a decade ago there was no production of iron ore in Canada, the country's iron and steel industries subsisting entirely upon imports from the United States and Newfoundland. Two years ago the output of iron ore was 1,800,000 long tons, from two mines in the Lake Superior region. Now there is in prospect an increased annual production from these Ontario mines (Steep Rock Iron Mines and Algoma Ore Properties), and also the large potential output from the recently discovered hematite deposits of Labrador-Quebec, where it is possible this season's work will bring proven reserves up to 400,000,000 tons. Iron ore, however, will continue to be imported with a desire to attain the most economical furnace mixture, but before long there should be a surplus for export. At present a large proportion of the Canadian iron ores, all of high grade, is exported, in exchange for ore of other grades. Expectations are that the next few years, without taking into consideration the vast Quebec-Labrador iron resources, will see an increase in output to over 6,000,000 tons a year, and a really impressive expansion when financing is completed for production on the Quebec-Labrador mining concessions held by subsidiaries of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, which should bring the iron output of the Dominion not long after to above 16,000,000 tons annually. Another new company also planning production is Quebec Iron and Titanium, a subsidiary of Kennecott Copper and New Jersey Zinc.

•

With a range of iron formation 350 miles in length, in the central part of the Labrador peninsula, partly in territory belonging to Newfoundland and partly in Quebec, drilling by Hollinger Consolidated and its partner, the M. A. Hanna Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, had to the end of 1948 proved over 300,000,000 tons of high grade ore. Of this total 220,000,000 tons had been indicated by Hollinger North Shore, on the Quebec side, and 101,000,000 tons by Labrador Mining & Exploration. In 1948 there was a combined gain of 184,000,000 tons, and while such a substantial gain is not anticipated this year, it is not unlikely the tonnage this year will bring the total to over 400,000,000 tons. At any rate Hollinger Consolidated officials are reported as well pleased with the season's results. While the general financing proposals for the development of this huge iron range are still in the discussion stage, recent reports indicate increased activity in the situation. Numerous visitors of importance have this summer inspected the new iron field, and one of these, Hon. C. D. French, Quebec Minister of Mines, was much impressed with the area's wealth in iron ore, which was even greater than heretofore imagined, and he is reported as stating there is an estimated 500,000,000 tons of ore. Such a total, however, still has to be verified by drilling. Mines Minister French also commented that it was proposed to carry on with plans to produce 10,000,000 tons annually, on which basis ore could be taken from the region for the next 50 years. Other visitors have included engineers and executives from most of the American steel companies. Mr. French also visited the Havre St. Pierre area on the far eastern shore of the St. Lawrence, where Quebec Iron & Titanium Corp., is developing titanium deposits, and expects to reach production by the fall of 1950. It will also provide the Dominion with a substantial addition to its output of iron.

•

Iron, however, is not the only point of mining attraction in Labrador-Quebec, a considerable tonnage of manganiferous iron ore being included in large tonnage of high-grade hematite proven in recent summers. The interest lies in the fact that Canada produces practically no manganese ore at present, hence discovery of a straight manganese body would be of great value to North America. The substantial output of ferro-manganese made in electric furnaces at Welland, is made from imported ore. A number of outcrops of manganese ore have been found among the hematite deposits, but have not been fully explored. Samples are rich from one of these, located near Wishart Lake, in Labrador, four miles from the headquarters camp, and it may turn out to be a manganiferous deposit, which if so will provide a good premium over and above its iron content, but if a straight manganese body, so much more interesting. It has been stripped for a length of 1,000 feet and runs from 10 to 35 feet in apparent width. While optimistic over the possibilities Hollinger Consolidated officials state several holes will have to be bored, and some systematic sampling done before

(*Continued on Page 37*)

Consolidated Press Limited

Dividend No. 37

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 16¼ cents per share for the quarter ending September 30th, 1949, has been declared on the Class "A" shares of the Company, payable on the 1st day of October, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1949.

By order of the Board,
D. W. TURNBULL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont.
Aug. 31st, 1949.

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable on

1st OCTOBER, 1949,

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By Order of the Board.
CHARLES J. PETTIT,
Acting Manager.

8th September, 1949.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

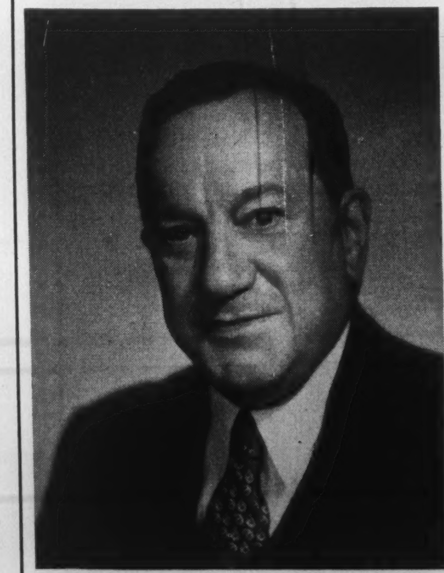
DIVIDEND NO. 251

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1949 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST day of NOVEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th September 1949. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

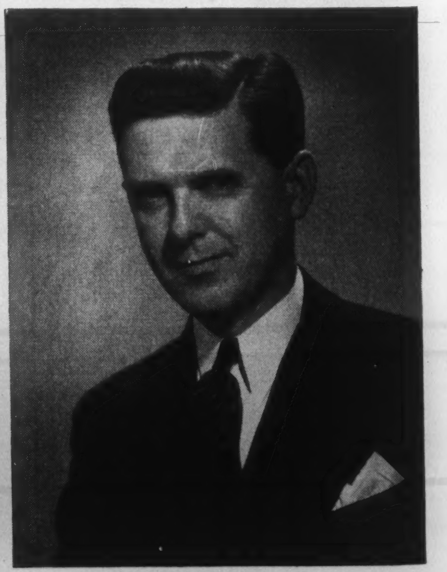
By Order of the Board.
JAMES STEWART,
General Manager.

Toronto, 9th September, 1949.

ROYAL BANK APPOINTMENT



J. L. LAWSON



C. B. CLARK

Appointment of C. B. Clark as Supervisor of Banking Arrangements for The Royal Bank of Canada is announced. He succeeds J. L. Lawson who has been Supervisor of the Department since 1926 and who retires on pension October 1. Mr. Clark has had a wide and varied experience in the field of international banking and during the past three years has travelled widely on special assignment for the bank through all parts of the United States, to Britain, Europe, Africa, the Antipodes and China. Mr. Lawson is widely known in banking circles in the United States and Europe. He has been a member of the Association of Reserve City Bankers since 1931 and active for many years in the affairs of the Banker's Association for Foreign Trade.

anything definite can be reported. At any rate this is the most outstanding manganese showing so far uncovered.

•

The New England states are keenly interested in the Labrador-Quebec iron ore, in fact a local editorial writer recently made the comment that "there is more excitement in Boston than in Toronto about the vast iron ore resources of Labrador." The New England Council (a business promotional organization) has been active in exploring the possibilities of building an integrated steel plant in New England to smelt Labrador ore when it becomes available. According to the Council a steel-making plant is economically feasible in New England, with the use of Labrador-Quebec ores expected to be available in 1952. Frederick S. Blackall, Jr., chairman of the Council's iron and steel supply committee, stated some time ago that Labrador-Quebec ores have a higher iron content than those of the Mesabi iron range, and he understood that this ore could be laid down on the New England coast at approximately the same price that Mesabi ore can be laid down in Duluth, Minn. New England is interested in recent Canadian iron ore developments, he said, because of the rapid growth of its metal-working industry, which employs 36.5 per cent of New England's manufacturing labor force. John E. Kelly, consulting mining engineer, was engaged to investigate ore costs and transportation problems, and Mr. Blackall said that "if the results of his research indicate that New England can indeed, support a profitable steel industry, the council committee will endeavor to develop this opportunity for the region's further industrial expansion." In Toronto recently Mr. Kelly is reported as stating the New England Council hopes to have its big steel mill in readiness one year before the Labrador ore will be ready for the market and in that year they will take ore from Newfoundland.

•

A sizable gain is reported in shipments from Canada of Lake Superior iron ore this year, according to figures of the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association. A total of 941,166 gross tons had been shipped as of August 22, 1949, compared with 513,066 tons at the same date last year. The bulk of the increase is accounted for by shipments from Steep Rock Iron Mines, that company's contribution being 602,539 tons against 216,717 a year ago.

•

A noticeable improvement has been apparent recently in operations at Consolidated Beattie Mines, in Duparquet township, Quebec — one of the largest tonnage propositions in Canada—and this year should be the best since 1942. The better outlook is partly attributable to the satisfactory settlement of the cost-aid program, and with the underground workings and surface plant now at a point where greater efficiency is possible the company appears assured of a profitable operation. In the first five months of the year, operating profit was $116,858, and the mill is currently handling between 1,300 and 1,400 tons daily. A greater tonnage is likely before the end of the year with the objective the capacity of 2,200 tons daily, which may be achieved in 1950. The company has never suffered from a lack of ore, last official estimate being 2,260,000 tons, and substantial tonnages of entirely new ore are being developed in the Donchester section of the property. Further the south or "A" zone is continuing to be a source of higher grade material. An improvement has also been evident in the overall millhead grade, which is now averaging between $4.20 and $4.55 gold per ton as compared with just under $3.85 average recovery in 1948.

•

The regular fourth-quarter dividend of 1½ cents per share has been declared by Preston East Dome Mines to be distributed October 15 to shareholders of record September 15. Preston has maintained an annual rate of six cents a share for three consecutive years.

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Consolidated Paper Corpn. Ltd.	3½%	1967	102.00	3.35
The E. B. Eddy Company	3½%	1966	100.00	3.50
Howard Smith Paper Mills Ltd.	4%	Pref.	$44.00	4.54
Brown Company	5%	1959	91.00	6.20
Eddy Paper Company Ltd.	$1.00	Class "A"	$14.50	6.89
Powell River Company	$2.75	Common	38.75	7.09
Abitibi Power and Paper Co. Ltd.	$1.50	Pref.	18.50	8.10

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STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

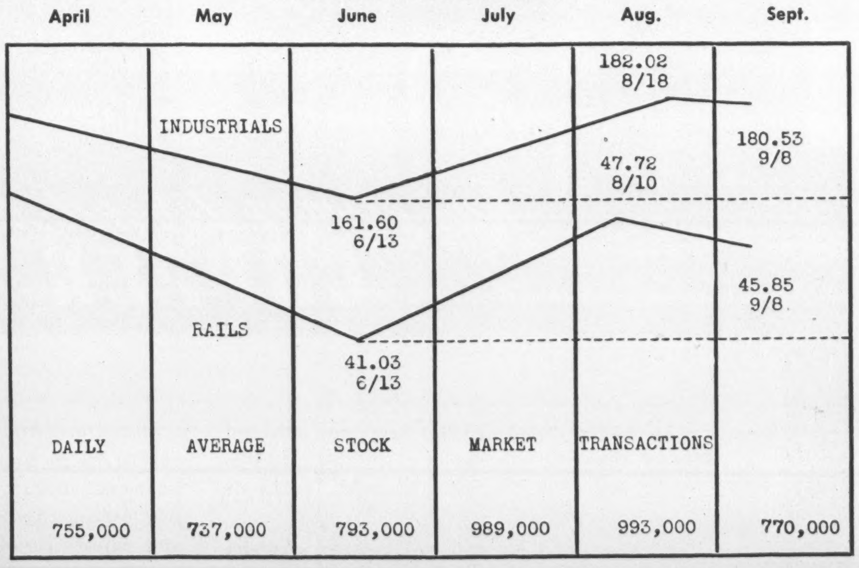
By Haruspex

Favorably priced in terms of earnings and yields, stocks are now benefiting from some improvement in psychology as to the business outlook. The foreign political and financial situation remains an adverse element.

About once or twice a year the stock market works itself into a technical position from which a worthwhile reading becomes possible. Such is the case at this time. Briefly, the market, following its twelve-month decline from June 1948 to June 1949, rallied to mid-August. This rally, at its high point of August 18 had canceled ⅝ of the preceding decline, thus fulfilling technical expectancy. Subsequently, there has been a moderate decline and return toward the August 18 peaks.

If the market can now succeed in moving decisively above the mid-August peaks, the suggestion would be that the rally has been of something more than technical proportions and that a fairly good intermediate move is in process from the June bottoms. Such a development would be indicated by closes in both the railroad and industrial averages at 48.73 and 183.03, respectively, these figures representing penetrations of the mid-August peaks by 1.01 points. To the contrary, if both averages now moved decisively under 43.96 and 176.74, it might be assumed that further price unsettlement was to be witnessed, with eventual testing and possible breaking of mid-June lows. Until and unless the mid-August peaks are bettered, it would seem prudent to assume that the 1949 upmove has probably run its course.

DOW-JONES AVERAGES



SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

CANADA'S economy appears to be maintaining a reasonably steady position, economic indicators revealing little change — allowing for usual seasonal fluctuations — from month to month or from the same periods of the previous year, states the current issue of the Canadian Statistical Review in its review of economic conditions.

•

Operating revenues of Canadian railways for June totalled $71,106,318, a gain of 3.4 per cent or $2,360,899 over June last year.

•

Canada's official cost-of-living index advanced from 162.1 to 162.8 between July 2 and August 1. As in the preceding month, the increase was attributable mainly to higher prices for foods.

•

Residential building construction was at a high level of activity in the first six months of 1949, completions showing a gain of 30 per cent over the same period of last year, and starts a smaller increase.

•

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on August 25 amounted to 70,667,400 bushels compared with 56,815,400 on August 18, and 41,940,800 on the corresponding date last year.

•

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on September 1 amounted to 49,359,000 pounds as compared with 41,306,000 on August 1, and 31,951,000 on the corresponding date last year. Cheese stocks on September 1 were 13,703,000 pounds as against 13,374,000 on August 1 and 35,331,000 a year ago.

(*Continued on Page* 40)

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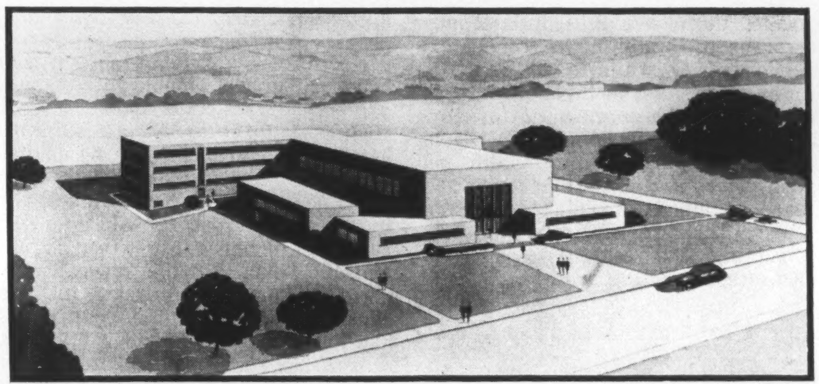
APPOINTMENT OF MICHAEL BARKWAY, P. M. RICHARDS, WILLSON WOODSIDE

MICHAEL BARKWAY

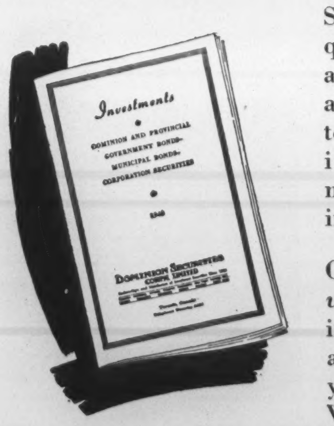
ace commentator and distinguished journalist, has been appointed Associate Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT with headquarters in Ottawa. Developer of B.B.C.'s overseas news department and a former B.B.C. representative in Canada, Mr. Barkway brings to SATURDAY NIGHT a broad outlook on the nation's place in the world economy. Further appointments on SATURDAY NIGHT'S new editorial board of 40 top ranking journalists, include P. M. Richards, outstanding financial writer, and Willson Woodside, international authority, who have been named Associate Editors.



—*Canadian Army Photo*

FIRST POSTWAR Armoury to be built in Canada will be at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. and is shown in this architect's drawing. In common with all armouries to be built for the Defence Department it will be a combined community and training centre for the Reserve Force.

Suggestions for
SEPTEMBER INVESTMENT



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Varied Plans For Recovery Used By E.R.P. Nations

By ERNEST WAENGLER

The principal objective of the Marshall Plan is to restore the balance between the individual economies of Western Europe. The development of a working multilateral trade structure depends on this. But European recovery is not progressing evenly: some of the countries are suffering from inflation while others are suffering from deflation. A constantly changing relationship between prices and exchange rates has caused a flood of bilateral agreements which are frustrating the E.R.P. objective. Writing from Vienna, Ernest Waengler breaks down some of the internal causes of these maladjustments.

ALTHOUGH the economic problems of the various countries of Europe are pretty much the same, there are widespread differences in the rates at which they have recovered. One of the most puzzling developments of this uneven recovery, and one that affects trade between Canada and Europe to a large extent, is the discrepancy between the movements of price-levels in the different countries of the Continent.

Although the Marshall Plan with all its agencies and committees sees as one of its primary purposes the restoration of balance between the individual economies of Western Europe, there are still inflationary pressures predominant in some Marshall countries, while in others deflation has either set in through natural causes or been brought about by government manipulation. This constantly changing disequilibrium between prices and exchange rates has caused a flood of bilateral trade agreements between European states, obstructing the return to a free, multi-lateral trading system.

Same Problems

Immediately after the war, all European countries were faced with similar problems: converting their economies to peacetime production, increasing industrial and agricultural output, replacing buildings and equipment, and recapturing foreign markets. At first all states, regardless of whether they believed in free or controlled economy, tried to solve their problems through government planning.

In spite of many difficulties and mistakes, industrial production in most countries had reached the pre-war level by the end of 1947. It was then that some countries changed their economic methods. Eastern Europe continued a system of strict government planning, while some Western European countries such as Switzerland, Belgium and Italy, began to abolish or relax controls. This led to marked differences in price levels between the controlled and uncontrolled economies.

In Switzerland and Belgium, the first countries to restore pre-war productivity, export opportunities were at first abnormally great, but with rising production in other parts of Europe they declined to such an extent that by 1948 widespread unemployment and falling prices had appeared.

In Italy, some branches of production began to suffer from excessive stocks and Italian workers moved to France and other countries where jobs are still plentiful. Unemployment in Italy was further aggravated by the deflationary policy of the government, which attempted to hold prices down by restricting credit.

Import restrictions in soft currency countries increased the difficulties of such hard currency countries as Switzerland and Belgium, who were no longer able to export even to those markets, where their goods were still in high demand.

So far the symptoms do not point to an actual depression, and by reducing living costs in Western Europe, deflationary tendencies proved largely beneficial to the masses. But now for the first time in a decade, some European governments are faced with the problems of maintaining full employment and of avoiding a too violent decline in prices, which would upset the delicate balance between European economies sufficiently to endanger the success of E.R.P. and of all the efforts toward rehabilitation.

Inflation Still

At the same time, in other countries of Europe, inflation is the main problem. Most governments are still trying to fight it by attacking the symptoms. France and the Netherlands have reduced prices by government decree; Italy, France and Spain increased interest rates and Great Britain introduced a program of planned austerity. Yet the upward movement of prices continues in most cases, though in some countries it has slowed down considerably. The reason for the continued increase is a strong fear that too radical measures would bring about deflationary tendencies which could not be controlled by mere manipulation of prices and credit.

Inflation in these countries is not caused by a big disequilibrium between the total quantity of goods and the total quantity of money in circulation. It appears that in countries where there is little confidence in the currency, and where money therefore circulates faster, even a small surplus of money can cause tremendous upward pressure on the price level.

Another factor is the uneconomical structure of production. While *total* production has reached the pre-war level, these countries are still unable to meet the effective demand for many essential goods. Normally the higher national income would have caused a shifting to higher grade food products, but the decline in agricultural production has in actual fact forced consumers to revert to a simpler diet. This in turn leaves money available for other, less essential purchases.

As a result, completely non-essential industries have sprung up, as have an unprecedented number of theatres, bars, etc., which owe their existence entirely to the shortage of the more essential goods.

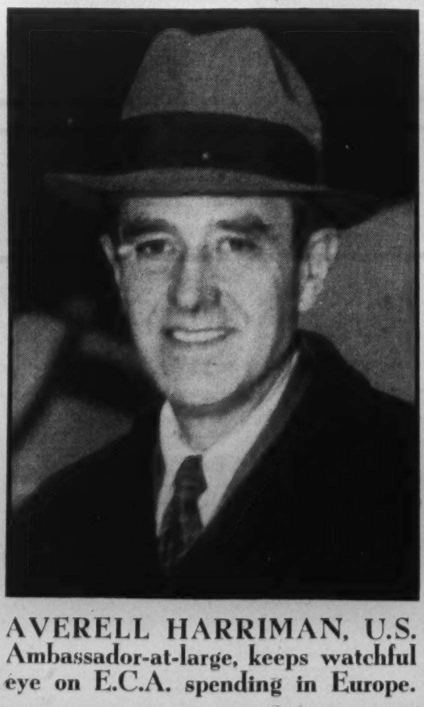
It is clear that the removal of price controls would cause such an increase in the prices of essential goods that the living standard of large parts of the population would fall below the subsistence level, with resulting strikes, unrest and demands for higher wages. The advantage gained by the transfer of manpower to essential work would thereby largely be lost. It is therefore quite understandable, that, apart from political reasons, most countries of Europe continue controls for the time being, until an increase in production and a change in the structure of production make their gradual relaxation possible.

Inadequate

But the problem cannot be attacked from the production side alone. The amounts of foreign exchange earned by exports are still completely inadequate for the needs of most countries, and foreign loans and gifts can only bring insufficient and temporary relief. The premature exhaustion of the British dollar-loan, the complete disappearance of the hard-currency reserves which Sweden accumulated during the war, and the failure of France to cover its foreign currency deficit by liquidation of private assets in foreign countries and by discriminating currency manipulations, are only the most obvious illustrations of Europe's most serious problem.

Most European countries have an almost unlimited need for goods from dollar countries, while most of their exports go to soft currency markets, which alone are willing to pay their higher prices. Besides, there is an insatiable demand on the part of investors and speculators for dollars and gold, caused by political and economic insecurity.

In order to slow down the drain on their reserves, most countries sought refuge in strict exchange control, bilateral treaties, import restrictions and discriminations. The effect of these measures on the foreign trade of Canada and the U.S. is only too well known. It would be wrong to assume that these measures are merely temporary and that the relief brought by E.R.P. will enable Europe to return to any degree of exchange freedom. The principles laid down in the Bretton Woods agreement are farther from their realization now than ever before.



AVERELL HARRIMAN, U.S. Ambassador-at-large, keeps watchful eye on E.C.A. spending in Europe.

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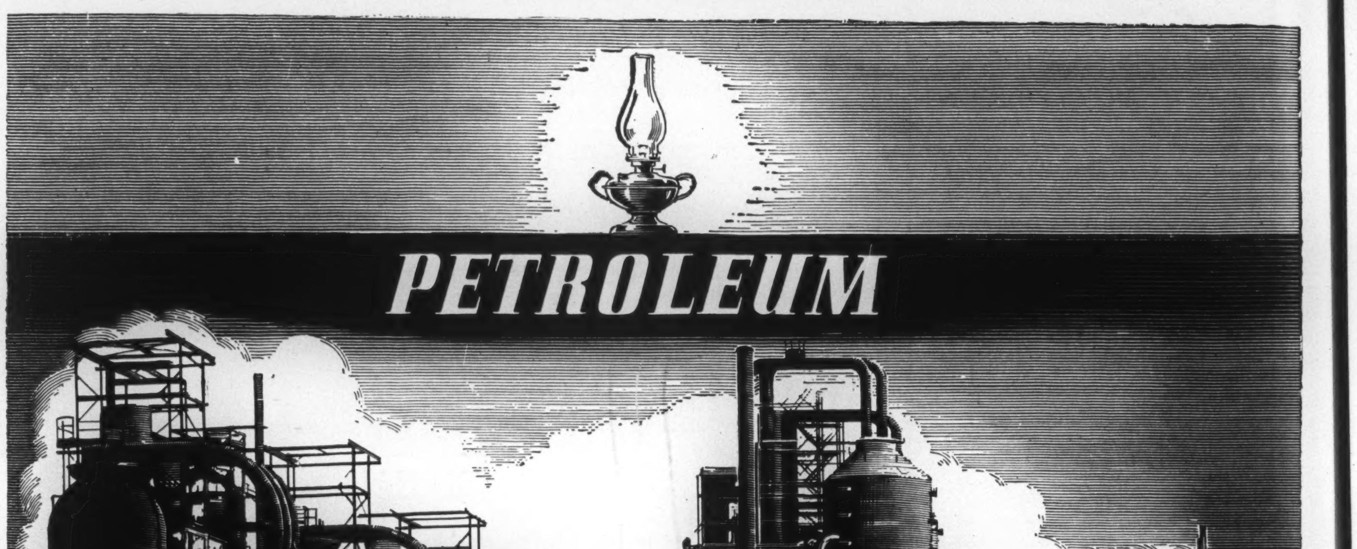

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More About Recent Amendments To Uniform Life Insurance Act

By GEORGE GILBERT

IN AN ARTICLE on this page in the July 19 issue appeared some of the 1948 amendments to the Uniform Life Insurance Act, as published in the annual report of the Ontario Superintendent of Insurance. In addition to those dealt with then, the Act was also amended by adding the following new section 132*a*: "(1) Except as provided in subsection 2, in the case of group life insurance the employer or other person making the contract with the insurer is the insured for the purposes of this Part. (2) In the case of group life insurance the term 'insured' shall in the provisions of this Part relating to the designation or appointment of beneficiaries, and the rights and status of beneficiaries, mean the person whose life is insured."

As pointed out by the Superintendent, this section makes it clear that although the term "insured" in Part V generally refers to the employer or other person making the contract with the insurer, nevertheless in the provisions of the Part relating to designation and appointment of beneficiaries, and the rights and status of beneficiaries, the life insured may exercise the right given the "insured."

Facility Of Payment

By another amendment section 133 of the Act was repealed and the following substituted: "133. Where the amount of insurance money, exclusive of dividends and bonus, does not exceed $2,000, the policy, notwithstanding that it is expressed to be payable to a named or designated beneficiary, may provide that the insurance money may be paid to any relative by blood or connection by marriage of the person whose life is insured or any other person appearing to the insurer to be equitably entitled to the same by reason of having incurred expense for the maintenance, medical attendance or burial of the person whose life is insured or to have a claim against the estate of the person whose life is insured in relation thereto."

This new section merely substitutes the words "person whose life is insured" where the word "insured" formerly appeared. The change is made necessary by the new definition of "insured" contained in subsection 2 of section 2.

By another amendment subsection 2 of section 135 of the Act was repealed and the following substituted: "(2) The statements made by the insured or the person whose life is insured, in the application, on the medical examination (if any), or in any statements or answers furnished in lieu of a medical examination, other than fraudulent statements or statements erroneous as to age, shall be deemed to be true and incontestable after the insurance on the person whose life is insured has been in force for two years during his lifetime, but this provision shall not apply with respect to disability insurance or double indemnity insurance."

Two Year Period

As noted, in group insurance persons insured frequently join the group after the contract has been in force for a number of years, and consequently the two-year incontestability period should date from the time the insurance becomes effective on each life insured rather than from the date the contract is made. The re-enacted section applies to both group and individual contracts.

By another amendment a new subsection was added to section 138 of the Act to make the latter section inapplicable to a contract of group life insurance, as follows: "(6) This section does not apply to a contract of group life insurance." A new section was added to the Act, as follows: "138*a*: If a contract of group life insurance provides that the age of a person whose life is insured affects the commencement or the termination of the insurance or the amount thereof or any other right or benefit under the contract, the true age shall govern."

It is pointed out that section 138 of the Act respecting mis-statement of age is not applicable to group insurance; that group insurance contracts provide that if a misstatement of age has been made, the premium will be equitably adjusted provided the misstatement does not affect, for instance, the termination of the insurance or of a benefit such as the total disability benefit; and that in these types of cases the true age should govern.

By another amendment subsection 2 of section 139 of the Act was repealed and the following substituted: "(2) Subject to the provisions of section 140, where a cheque, bill of exchange or promissory note payable to the insurer, or other written promise to pay the insurer, is given, whether originally or by way of renewal, for the whole or part of any premium, and such cheque, bill of exchange, promissory note, or other written promise to pay, is not paid according to its tenor, the contract shall, unless otherwise provided in the policy, be void."

In an Ontario case it was said that the former subsection 2 of section 139 required a note given in payment of a life insurance premium to be presented personally for payment, while with respect to insurance contracts other than life such presentment was not necessary. This change was made in order to put notes for life premiums on the same basis as notes for premiums other than life.

Lives of Minors

By another amendment a new subsection relating to third party policies on the lives of minors was added to the Act, as follows: "150*a*: (1) Where a contract effected on the life of a minor by someone other than the minor, or an agreement in writing between the insurer and the insured respecting such a contract, provides that a person named in the contract or the agreement shall upon the death of the insured have all the rights and interests of the insured in the contract,—(*a*) The contract shall not, upon the death of the insured, form part of his estate; and (*b*) the person named pursuant to this section shall, upon the death of the insured, have all the rights and interests of the insured in the contract and shall be deemed to be the insured. (2) Notwithstanding any nomination made pursuant to this section the insured may, prior to his death, deal with the contract as if such nomination had not been made, and may alter or revoke such nomination by agreement in writing with the insurer."

It is noted that the purpose of this amendment is to establish a simple means of transferring ownership at death, while at the same time permitting the original owner to maintain control of the policy during his lifetime.

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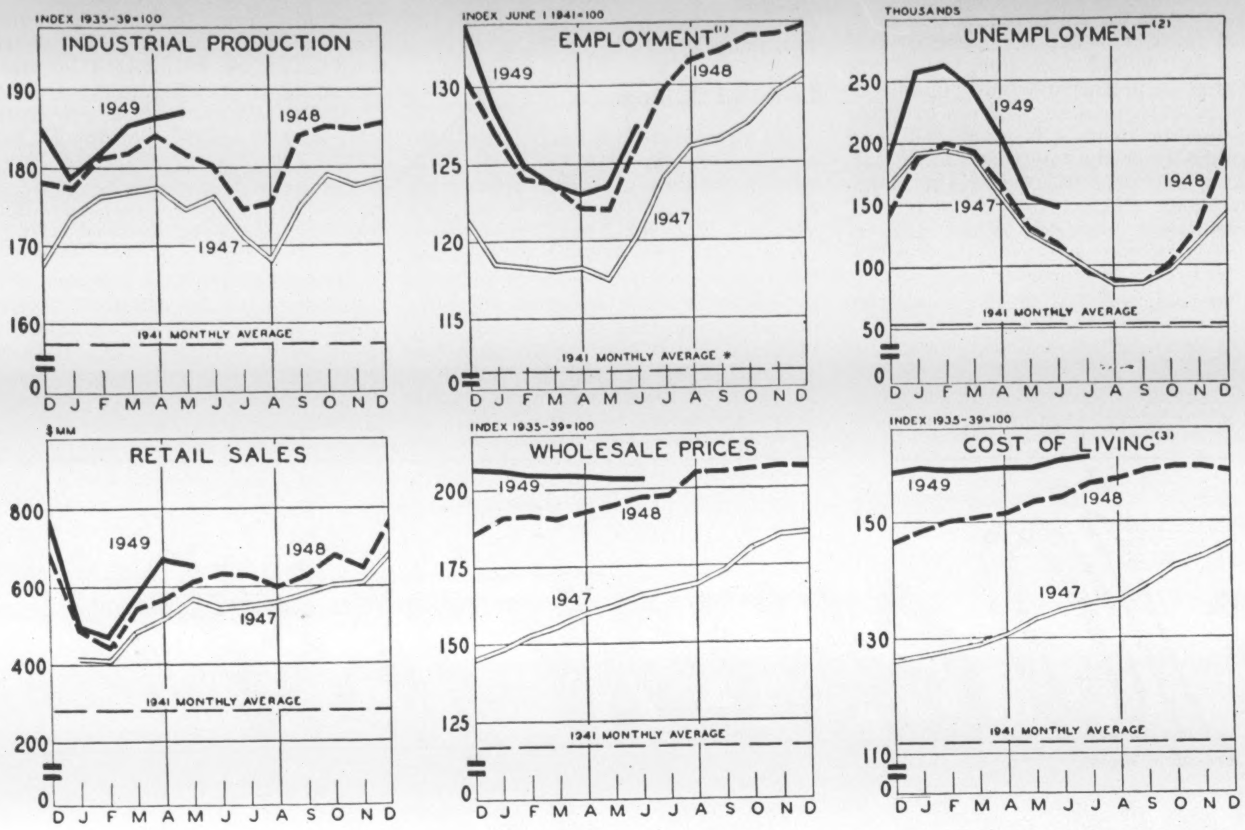
CANADIAN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY REVIEWED



—Bank of Canada Statistical Summary

These six graphs tell the story of Canadian business activity for the years 1947 and 1948, and for part of 1949. In all of them the solid line gives the picture for 1949, the broken line for 1948, and the double line for 1947. The index for the employment graph is based on first of the month figures from eight leading industries. Unemployment figures are from unemployment offices' unplaced applicants at the end of the month. The cost of living index is based on first of the month figures, and the 1941 average of employment is derived from figures from July 1 to Dec. 1.

SIGNPOSTS

(*Continued from Page* 37)

Department store sales advanced seven per cent during the week ending September 3 over the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. All provinces shared in the rise except British Columbia and Alberta.

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Canada's civilian labor force continues to grow. In June this year it reached an estimated total of 5,121,000, an increase of 91,000 over a year earlier and 209,000 over two years earlier.

•

Of the total labor force, an estimated 5,018,000 were employed in June this year as against 4,948,000 last year and 4,821,000 in 1947, making an increase in the number of persons at work of 70,000 and 197,000 in a year and two years, respectively. The estimated number unemployed this year was moderately higher at 103,000—about two per cent of the total labor force—as compared with 82,000 in 1948 and 91,000 in 1947.

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Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ending September 3 totalled 85,046 cars compared with a revised 86,179 cars in the preceding week and the record for the week of 87,274 cars in 1948. Cumulative loadings for the 35 weeks ended September 3 were 2,563,563 cars as compared with 2,644,824 in the similar period last year.

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Canada's 1948-49 crop year exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat amounted to 231,600,000 bushels, an increase of 36,600,000 bushels over the 1947-48 total.

•

Canada's domestic exports in July were valued at $241,300,000, showing a decrease of four per cent from last year's corresponding total of $250,900,000.

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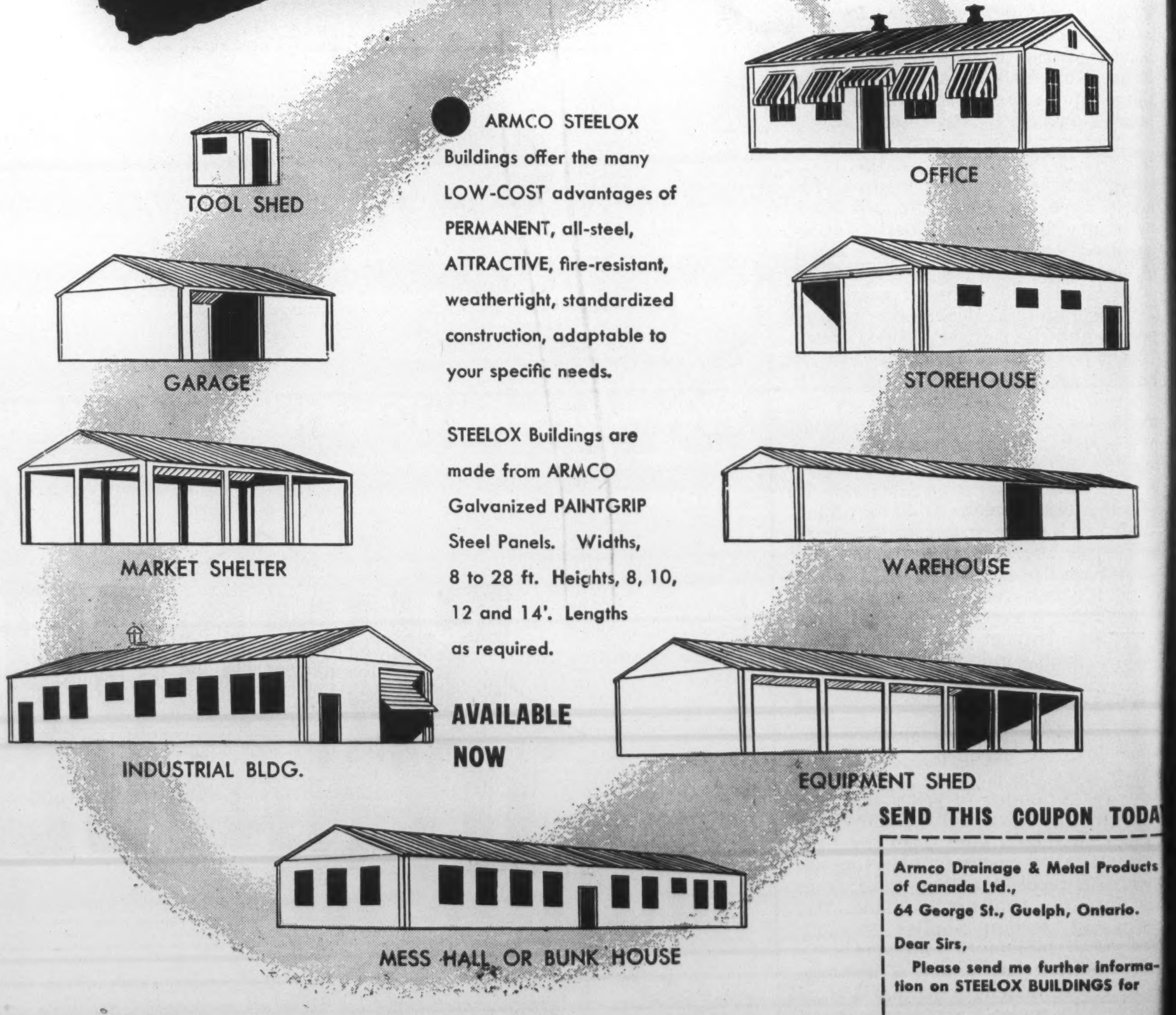

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